Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, August 21, 1822. No. 1681.

"Tontine of India,"

FOR THE TERM OF SEVEN YEARS,

Commencing the 1st of January 1822.

ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1828.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

SURVIVORS.

IN consequence of the wish expressed by a great many of the Subscribers to the 1st and 2d Tontines, which terminate on the 30th June and 30th September next, respectively, it is proposed to Establish a new one, to be designated the "Tontine of India."

In framing its Rules and Regulations, advantage has been taken of the experience derived from the management of the existing Tontines, and it is presumed the alterations in the new one will be satisfactory,—particularly to those already interested in the Tontines, by whom the improvements in the Regulations have been chiefly suggested.

The "Tontine of India" will commence under circumstances much more advantageous than either of the existing ones, as it is presumed that in the course of the ensuing year, a large portion of the Funds of the 1st and 2d Tontines about Sa. Rs. 13,50,000, will be transferred to the Tontine of India.

The Term of Seven Years has been fixed on, instead of five, the latter not being deemed a period of sufficient length to give full operation to the principles of Tontines. Subscribers to the 1st and 2d Tontines, who may wish to re-invest their dividends on the termination of these Societies, but who may not be disposed to engage their property for so long a period as the term of the Tontine of India, will have the opportunity of Subscribing to the 3d Tontine expiring 30th June 1824, the Funds of which on the 30th June next, will amount to about Sa. Rs. 8,50,000.

In conformity to the Regulations of the First Tontine, the whole of the Funds of that Society, are invested in Public Securities, which not yielding an Interest equal to that derived on the Capital of the 2d and 3d Tontines, the magnitude of the dividend of the first mentioned Society, payable on the 30th June next, will not form a just criterion by which to estimate the result of the thoers.

The Funds of the 2d and 2d Tontines are chiefly loaned on Mortgages of Houses and Landed Property in Calcutta, and in secure loans to Houses of Business a rate of Interest greater than most individuals could obtain for their Capital, and it is proposed to employ in a similar, manner, the Funds of the Tontine of India, preferring on all occasions Mortgages when obtainable. The Funds and all transactions connected with this Tontine are to be under the controul and superintendance of Directors residing in Calcutta, as a Committee of Management, in which situation the following have accorded their assistance :—

JAMES COLVIN, J. S. BROWNRIGG, AND
B. ROBERTS, DAVID CLARK, ESQRS.
JOHN ANGUS,

and with whose concurrence the following Regulations are now published for general information.

Adverting to the probability of the Tontine of India, yielding a superior Interest on its Funds to what can be realized on Capital at either of the other Presidencies,—to the extent of Subscriptions likely in consequence to be received from these Presidencies,—and to the circumstance of the accounts of the Society being kept in, aswell as the final dividends made in Bengal Sicca Rupees, it has been deem edequitable to the Interests of all parties, to make provision in the Regulation for the rate of Subscription at Madras and Bombay, being governed by the rate of Exchange.

Subscriptions will now be received at the of Office of.

Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.

Regulations and Conditions of the Tontine of India, for the benefit of Survivors, Established at Calcutta, the 1st January 1822, and for the Term of Seven Years, ending 31st Dec. 1828.

1 That all applications to become Members of this Society shall be made by letter addressed to the Secretaries, according to the annexed form. That the number of Subscribers be unlimited, and that any number of Shares, half or quarter Shares may be subscribed for on any life or lives at any period during the continuance of the Society.

2 That the amount of a whole Share, in this Society be fixed at Sicca Rupees Two Thousand and Eight Hundred, being 100 Rupees per quarter, for seven years or 28 quarters.

3 That all Subscribers on or before the 31st of March next shall pay for the first quarterly Subscription, for every whole Share Sicca Rupees One Hundred, for every half Share Sicca Rupees Fifty, and for every quarter Share Sicca Rupees Twenty-five, payment of the same rate of Subscription, to be continued on the first of every quarter, during the continuance of the Society.

4 That all persons who may become Subscribers between the 1st of April and 30th June next, which will be the second quarter of the Society, shall pay the Subscription for the first quarter, together with the Interest thereon, at 6 per cent per annum, from the 1st January to the day of payment.

5 That all persons who may become Subscribers between the 1st July and 30th September next, being the third quarter of the Society, shall pay the Subscription for the first and second quarters together with the Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from 1st January and 1st of April, respectively, to the day of payment.

6 That all persons who may become Subscribers subsequently to the 1st of October next, shall pay the arrears of Subscription that will then be due, together with such Interest or Premium thereon as may be judged proper by the Directors of the Institution, with reference to the situation of the Funds of the Society, Statements of which to be made up on the first of every quarter.

7 That Subscribers who may prefer paying the whole or any number of quarterly Subscriptions, in advance, to that of paying every quarter, shall be at liberty to do so, and be allowed a discount on all such advanced Subscriptions, at the rate of six per cent per annum, simple Interest, and should the life or lives lapse, on which such advanced Subscriptions have been received, a proportionate refund for so many quarterly Subscriptions as may have been paid for quarters subsequent to such lapse or lapses, taking place, shall be made to all such Subscribers, on satisfactory proof being furnished, by affidavits or otherwise as to such lapses : With reference to the rate

of discount here mentioned, power is reserved to the Committee of Directors, to increase or reduce that rate according to the current value of Money, during the term of the Society.

8 That Subscribers who may prefer paying the whole of the quarterly Subscriptions in advance, receiving no claim on the Society in the event of the lapse of such life or lives as may have been subscribed on shall be at liberty to do so, and be allowed a discount of 9 per cent per annum, simple interest; and no refund will in this case be made for such quarterly Subscriptions as may have been received for quarters, subsequent to such lapse or lapses. Power is reserved to the Committee of Directors to reduce or increase the rate of discount under this article, should it seem to them proper so to do.

9 That all Subscribers absent from or about to leave Calcutta, shall in writing inform the Secretaries, by whom the amount of quarterly Subscriptions is to be paid during the absence of such Subscriber.

10 That all Subscribers failing to pay their quarterly Subscriptions, within six months, from the date on which they become due and payable, (being the first day of each quarter) together with such Interest as may be due thereon, shall forfeit all sums which they may have paid, and have no further claim whatever on the Funds of the Society nor shall they be longer considered Subscribers thereto.

11 That all Subscribers (excepting such Subscribers as shall have paid in advance according to the 8th Articles of these Regulations) holding any Share or Shares in the Society on the life or lives of any person or persons, resident in Europe or any where out of Calcutta, on furnishing satisfactory proof, by affidavit or otherwise, within 12 months from the close of the Society on the 31st December, 1828, of the lapse of any such life or lives having taken place prior to the payment of any quarterly Subscriptions, shall have the same refunded to them without Interest.

12 That the Committee of Directors be composed of the following Gentlemen viz. *Messrs. David Clark, J. S. Brownrigg, John Angus, B. Roberts, and James Colvin,* who will superintend and controul the general management of the Funds and Business of the Society: and on any vacancy occuring in the Committee by Death, or otherwise, the same shall be filled up by the Majority of the Subscribers at the first annual Meeting after such vacancy taking place—Votes to be taken either viva voce or in writing.

13 That *Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.* shall act as Secretaries and Treasurers to this Society under the controul and direction of the Committee, and that they be allowed one per cent Commission on their Annual Receipts, and three per cent on the final distribution of the Funds, in lieu of all Expences, excepting Law Charges, Printing and Postage.

14 That so often as the Funds of this Society, shall amount to Five Thousand Rupees, the same shall be invested, in such Public or Private Securities, as the Directors may consider most advantageous for the Interest of the Society. It is presumed that good and secure Mortgages of Landed Property will be obtainable for the greater part of the Funds, and the Directors will consider themselves bound so to employ them when such loans can be obtained.

15 That the Regulations of this Society be published in the News Papers of the other Presidencies and that Agents be appointed to act at Madras and Bombay for the Society, and who will respectively be authorized to admit Subscribers and grant Receipts for Subscriptions paid to them. They will be furnished with regular Certificates of Admission to be forwarded by the Secretaries, on notification being received of the first Subscription having been paid at Madras or Bombay.

16 That in order to place the Subscribers at the three Presidencies on an equal footing, the Agents at Madras and Bombay shall from time to time, according to the rate of exchange, so regulate the amount of their Receipts to Subscribers at these Presidencies, as will enable them to remit to the Treasurers in Calcutta, One Hundred Sicca Rupees for a Share, Fifty for half a Share, and Twenty-five for a Quarter Share, as each Quarterly Subscription.

17 That the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society shall, as soon as possible after the first day of each quarter, make up the accounts of the Funds, with all interest accrued thereon, and submit the same for the inspection and approval of the Directors.

18 That a General meeting of the Subscribers to this Society shall be held annually at the House of the Secretaries on the 2d Monday of February, during the continuance of the term of the Society: for the purpose of examining the accounts and state of the Funds, and that an abstract statement of the Funds as approved by the meeting be annually published for the information of absent Subscribers.

19 That so soon as may be practicable after the 31st day of December, 1828, the final accounts of the Society shall be made up, and a dividend made to all such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as may have paid up their full Subscriptions with all interest due on them, and can furnish satisfactory proof by affidavit or otherwise of the existence on the 31st December, 1828 at midnight, of the person or persons on whose lives they may have subscribed Shares.

20 That 18 months be allowed from the 31st December 1828, for such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as may have been unable to adduce sufficient proof at the time of the payment of the first dividend, and in default thereof they will forfeit all claim on the Funds of the Society, as on the 30th June, 1830, a dividend will be made of all such unclaimed Shares, amongst such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, as shall have proved their Claims to the satisfaction of the Directors.

21 That a Certificate of Admission similar to the annexed Form, shall be granted to each Subscriber signed by one of the Directors and by the Treasurers.

22 That persons becoming Subscribers to the Society, bind themselves and their representatives to the several Articles contained in the foregoing Regulations.

(FORM)

MESSRS. CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP & CO.
CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be permitted to hold—Shares in the Tontine of India, Established on the 1st of January 1822, on the Life of———, and for the benefit of myself, (or for the benefit of Mr. A. B. of — ———) and the Quarterly Subscriptions will be paid as they become due by———— ——

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

[*Date and address.*]

N. B. When the intending Subscriber means to pay the Subscriptions in advance, either under the 7th or 8th Articles of the Regulations, his application must convey a notification to that effect.

When a Subscriber takes Shares on the Life, or Lives of other Persons, his application must state the Sex, Age, Native Country, and Place of Residence of such person or persons; and when Shares, are applied for on the Lives of Children or young persons, the name of the Father must be set forth in the application.

Calcutta 31st December 1821

Certificates for Shares in the "Tontine of India" may now be had on application, at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES and Co. Agents for the Institution at Bombay.

Bombay, 27th July 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

This Day, Wednesday, the 21st Inst.

AT A GODOWN

UNDER THE OFFICE OF

Frederic Ayrton, Esq.

A QUANTITY of Pale Ale, in Casks, in good condition, from the respectable House of Messrs. Taylor and Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Monday, the 26th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR,
The Neat and Modern
Household Furniture
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
Of the Late
Captain J. Mack,
OF THE H. C. MARINE,
DECEASED,

AT his late Residence, immediately adjoining to the Police office in the Fort.

Comprising—Modern Plate, Plated-ware, Queens and Glass ware, Handsome Bureaus and Wardrobes, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Oil Floor-Cloths, Wine, Beer, &c. &c. The property may be viewed any day, except Sunday.

Sale to commence each day at 11 forenoon.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Bombay, 14th August 1822.

HOUSE
and
GROUND,
FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Kempt & Co.

WILL DISPOSE OF
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON
of
Wednesday the 11th of September next,

THAT Airy and Commodious dwelling House with the Ground thereto belonging, situate on the Beach of Back Bay.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,
OF THE LATE
William Milburn Esq.

CONDITION OF SALE.

10 Per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the lot is knocked down—The purchaser to be at the expense of conveyance. Other Conditions will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay, 21st August. 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,
On Wednesdey, the 11th September next,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
Belonging to the Estate
OF THE LATE
Wm. Milburn, Esq.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE ON THE BEACH
BACK BAY,
Consisting of

PLATE, Plated ware, Glass, Queens ware, Cots, Tables, Couches, Chairs &c. and a select and valuable assortment of Books.

Sale to commence each day at 11 Forenoon.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 21st August 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 3 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON,
On Saturday, the 24th Instant,
FOUR FRESH HORSES
from the
GULPH OF PERSIA
(At the Stable Situate at the Back of the Office of the late Wm. Milburn Esq.)

VIZ.

			Hand	In.
One Iron Grey	Horse	standing about	13	2
One White	Do.	Do.	Do.	
One Light Bay	Do.	Do.	13	3
One Dark	Do.	Do.	14	

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS
To the Estate,
ALSO,
A Bengal built Buggy, by Stuart, with Patent Axle-tree, Horse and Harness.

Bombay, 21st August 1822.

FINE OLD MADEIRA
and
Other Wines
WITH
GENUINE SPIRITS
&c. &c. &c.
TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
at
Messrs. Baxter & Cos.
ROOMS,
Tomorrow at Eleven.

Bombay, 21st August 182.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT
790 BALES OF REPACKED
and
25 BALES SCREWED
COTTON,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE
Apollo Screws
On Wednesday, the 28th Instant
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS
OF THE LATE
Wm. Milburn Esq.

TO CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING,

567	Bales Dollara & Jumbooseer Toomil Cotton, . .	Purchased by Messrs Gilder, De Souza, and Co.
22	Ditto Surat Do.	
201	Ditto Companies Cotton, Europe Market.	
25	Ditto Screwed, Surat,	

To be sold in lots of 50 Bales each, Terms of Sale Cash, and to be cleared away within 3 days of the sale.

Bombay, 21st August 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર*

ખબર•ફીમાંથી•આપીઇયે•
રૂની•ગાંશડી• ૭૯ ૦) કાચી•
બાંધેલી•તથા રૂની•ગાંશડી ૨૫
પાક્કી•બાંધેલી• તા૦ ૨૮મી•આ
ઇ•મહીનાની•બુધવારનેદને•પાલ
વાના•ઇશકરૂમો•મરનાર• મી૦
ઉલીઅમ•મીલબરનનાં•વકીલોના
હોકમથી•વેચાશે•તેની•વીગત*
૫૬૭ ગાંશડી•વેલારા•તથા•જ
મુશારી•તુમેલનાં રૂની*
૨૨ ગાંશડી અરતી તુમેલની
૨૦૧ ગાંશડી•કમપનીનો•રૂ•
વેલાતનાં•બરની*
૨૫ ગાંશડી•અરતી•રૂ•ની•
પાક્કી બાંધેલી*

ઇંગ્લાશડીઓમોથી ૫૦ ગાંશડીનો લાટ ઇક કરીને વેચશે અને ઇને વેચવાની બોલી ઇને રાકડાં નાણાં લરીને વેચેઆપછે દીન ૩ મોકુચકીનાઇ *

+ ઇંગ્લાશડીઓ મીશીઅરશ ગીલડરડીશોનારની કમપનીઇ ખરીદ કીધેલીછે*

તા૦ ૨૧મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE

On Commission,

A FEW Pairs of Handsome Plated, and Brass mounted Carriage, Buggy, and Palenquin Lamps, for Ready Money.

ALSO,

Two Volumes of Richardson's Persian, Arabic and English Dictionary.

Bombay, 21ts August 1822.

FOR SALE

A

Curricle

WITH A PAIR OF

HORSES.

AND

HARNESS

PRICE 2200, RUPEES

ENQUIRE AT THE

Gazette Office.

Bombay, 14*th August* 1822.

Music Books.

MR. ANDERSON has for Sale a few Copies of the Musical Magazine, Handel's Songs for the Piano Forte or Organ, the Beauties of the Irish Melodies, and several Pieces of Music.

Bombay, 21st Augus 1822.

Humphreys and Young

CABINET MAKERS

and

UPHOLSTERERS

HAVE FOR SALE

AT THEIR

FURNITURE AND COMMISSION

Warehouse,

Bake House Lane.

A VARIETY of Mahogany, Blackwood, and Jack wood Furniture.

ALSO.

Billiard Tables, and Billiard Cloth, Billiard Balls, Chintz for Furniture, Morocco Leather, Painted Floor Cloths of large dimensions, Rolls of ditto for their cases &c. handsome Cut Glass Sugar Basons, Ink and Sand bottles, Brass and Ironmongary, consisting of Brass Door Locks with handsome Knob handles, Do. do. with Ring handles, Brass and Iron Bolts from 30 to 36 Inches long with short ones to match for the bottom of door, Brass Butt and H Hinges, a great variety of handsome Castors, and Gilt Ornaments for Furniture, Bramahs and Turners Patent locks of various kinds, a variety of Flush handles for Camp Drawers and writing Desks.

ALSO,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

2 HANDSOME CABINET

Piano Fortes

BY STODDART.

Ladies Chival Dressing Glasses with handsome sliding sconces and without Ditto.

Toilet Glasses of Sizes.

Bird Organs.

Japaned Tin Boxes, containing each an useful assortment of Stationary.

1 Chemical Chest from Dr. Reed.

Bombay, 21*st August* 1822.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND

The fine well known

SHIP

Katherine Stewart Forbes,

CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN,

HAS Excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and having her Cargo engaged, will sail for London, in the first week of October.

Particulars may be learned on application to *Captain Chapman,* at the Office of *Messrs. Forbes & Co.*

(3) *Bombay, 21st August* 1822

Advertisement.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE

TO

Muscat, Bushire & Bussora,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Lord Castle,

Collins Jolliffe

Commander,

WILL POSITIVELY SAIL

BY THE

First of next Month

APPLY TO

Ramdass Hutichund,

OR TO THE

Commander on Board.

(3) *Bombay, 7th August* 1822.

A CARD.

CAPTAIN LIVING, who was expected here in the course of this month in the Britannia from London, has xchanged his command for the Waterloo, a fine Ship of 500 Tons, and was to ail for Bombay direct about the middle of May. Persons wishing to return to England by that Ship, on or before the 1st December, may apply to *Mr. W, Nicol* at his Office, in Meadows Street.

Bombay, 21 st August 1822.

For Sale.

A PAIR of remarkably fine white Bullocks, that match and run well together in a carriage! Price Rs. 300 pply to Mr. T Brooks, Colabah.

Bombay 14*th August* 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY.
Wednesday 7th August 1823.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.
By the Commander in Chief

No. 1 IN publishing to this Army the sentiments, (as expressed above) of the Government of which he has the honor to be a member, * Lieut Gen Sir Charles Colville cannot deny himself the satisfaction of adding his individual opinion of the correct system and conduct of His Majesty's 65th Regiment in those relations which have naturally connected him more immediately with them.

2. He will consider it an highly gratifying duty to request of the most noble the Commander in Chief in India, that these joint testimonials may be brought to the knowledge of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and who (His Excellency has every respectful assurance) will have equal satisfaction in laying them before the King in such manner as will best obtain the most gracious consideration of His Majesty.

(*True Extract*)
D. LEIGHTON,
Adj. General of the Army.

* Govt. Orders 5th August 1822.

BOMBAY CASTLE 10TH AUGUST 1822.

CIVIL APPONTMENT

THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that Mr. Chief Secretary Warden accompany the Honorable the Governor on his proceeding to the Deccan, and that the duties of Secretary in the Military Political and Secret Departments at the Presidency be performed by Mr. James Farish.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th July, 1822.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieut General the Hon'ble Sir Chas. Colville, to Captain Brown of H. M. 24th Foot to proceed to Sea, for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent for ten Months from the date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th July, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointments.

11th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Robert Maxwell from half pay 64th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Allan Chambre who exchanges, receiving the difference, 10th January, 1822.

24th Foot.

Cancels J. C. Battley's appointment, vice Hopper. Gentleman Cadet William Buckley from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Hopper whose appointment has not taken place, 4th October, 1821.

37th Foot.

Lieutenant Robert McNair from the 10th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Broom who exchanges, 24th January, 1822.

89th Foot.

Cancels the appointment of Hospital Assistant W. P. Birmingham. Hospital Assistant Hugh Orr to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Gray, deceased, 17th January, 1822.

N. B. Lieutenant G. F. Clarke of the 17th Dragoons is appointed to the 4th Light Dragoons.

Head-Quarters. Calcutta 16th July, 1822.

Pay Master Grant of H. M. 38th Foot being absent in England on leave Captain Perry of that Corps will act as Pay Master to the Regiment from it's arrival in India, and until further orders, under the joint responsibility of Pay Master Grant and his securities.

Head-Quarters. Calcutta 17th July, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known

17th Light Dragoons—Cornet Peter Backhouse to be Lieutenant, vice Lindsey appointed to the 4th Light Dragoons, 1st June 1822.

Cornet Thomas Nicholson to the Lieutenant, vice G. Shaw appointed to the 4th Light Dragoons, ditto.

Cornet Robert Lewis to be Lieutenant, vice G. Clarke appointed to the 4th Light Dragoons, ditto

24th Foot—Ensign Duncan Campbell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Keppel appointed to the 20th Foot, 8th July, 1822.

J. C. Battley, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase vice Duncan Campbell promoted, retaining the original date of his appointment, viz. 1st January 1821

30th Foot,—Hospital Assistant William Peter Birmingham to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Evans deceased 17th July 1321.

With reference to General Orders of the 12th inst. Brevet Captain Campbell of the 19th Regiment, will deliver to the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops the accounts, &c. &c. of the details of the 13th and 44th Regiments.

Brevet Captian Campbell 89th Foot, *Lieut. Carey 17th do.—Doyle 67th do.* The officers named in the margin who came from Madras with the above detachments will continue to do duty under the directions of the Officer Commanding the 38th Regiment until further orders

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 18th July 1822.

Cornet Dalzell of His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, is appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Major General Dalzell.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th July 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

8th Dragoons—Lieutenant Spooner, from 1st proximo to 31st January 1823, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

14th Foot—Lieutenant Ware, to 25th Sept. 1822, to remain at Fort William, on his private affairs.

Ditto—Ensign Homing, from 1st inst. to 31st December 1822, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 20th July, 1822.

Lieutenant Cooper, of H. M. 11th Dragoons, has an extension of leave of absence for two Months from this date.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d July 1122.

Lieutenant C. H. Doyle, H. M. 67th Regt. will place himself under the Orders of the Military Secretary in the Commander in Chief's Office, where the Lieutenant will be employed until further orders.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 23d July, 1822

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant G. W. Thompson from the 65th Foot. to be Lieutenant, vice S. H. Sutherland who exchanges, 25th June, 1822

65th Foot.—Lieutenant, S. H. Sutherland from the 30th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice G. W. Thompson who exchanges, 25th June, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d July, at the Cathedral, by the Revd D. Corrie, the Revd. William Carey, D, D. to Mrs Grace Hughes.

At the Cathedral, on the 23d July, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Lieut. James Cray, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regt. N. I. to Miss McArthur.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st July, Mrs. J. Llewelyn of a Son.

On the 21st July, the Lady of Captain W. Swinton, 21st Native Infantry, of a Son.

On the 22d July, the Lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq of a Son.

DEATHS

On the 21st July, in the prime of life, to the deep regret of his family and friends, Basil Ronald Esq of the firm of Tulloh and Co. and lately on the Madras Army; a valuable and amiable member of Society in every relation of life

On the 22d July, Master Jeremiah Falconer Denham, Infant son of Capt. F Denham Country Service aged 1 year 11 months 26 days.

On the 22d July, at his Residence in Old Bhaunia haut Road, Captain James Macfie of the Country service.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A luckless dupe" came too late for insertion.

"Extracts from Fingal" will be given in our next.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST AUGUST 1822.

On Thursday Evening the 15th inst. the Catherine Stuart Forbes, Captain Ingram Chapman, from London anchored in the harbour. She sailed from Portsmouth the 29th of April, and Madeira the 10th of May.

Passengers, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Best, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Daly, Lieut. Daly H. M. 4th Dragoons, Mr. George Richmond, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 4th Dragoons, Lieut. James Robinson H. M. 67th Regt. Messrs. H. Young, and W. V. Malet, Writers; Messrs. Robert Webb, and J. Mudie, Cadets, Harriet Tolliff, and Benjamin Johnson.

By the arrival of this Vessel we have received our regular files of London Papers down to the 27th of April. The question of peace or war between Russia and Turkey, does not yet appear to be finally decided. The Turkish population is stated to be excited to the highest pitch of fanaticism, and quite anxious for a contest with the enemies of the Prophet. Constantinople was in a complete state of fermentation, and the Christians were unhesitatingly put to death wherever they were met with. Accounts, however, are variable. The extract of a letter from Grand Cairo dated the 19th of April last, which we gave to our readers on the 7th instant, must furnish more certain grounds on which to rest an opinion upon the question of peace or war between those great powers, than our present accounts from Europe, can do; so that upon the whole, altho' we deplore the dreadful consequences of war in any shape, we nevertheless, as friends to the improvement of the human species, must be anxious for the downfal of Turkish power, and the emancipation of the Greeks, and we may venture to prognosticate, that, before this time the torch of War has been kindled, and one probably of the most sanguinary struggles commenced!

The distressed state of the Peasantry of the Sister Kingdom appears to have reached it's acmè, through the total failure of last years potatoe crops, and the ruinously low prices at which all other agricultural productions rated: a circumstance which operated to the utter inability of Master Cultivators to give employment to the labouring classes. The multitudes of starving creatures which were in consequence

every where seen, presented spectacles the most harrowing to the sensiblity of philanthropy.

Trade is said to be brisk at Manchester, and the Woolen manufactures in the west of England are reported to be equally busy, principally for the South American market---but we regret to learn, the Iron trade is very bad, and much discontent had manifested itself amongst the workmen owing to the lowness of Wages.

It will be satisfactory to our friends of the Kirk to learn, that the Court of Directors have sanctioned the appointment of another Minister to each of the Establishments; who, in the event of a vacancy, is to succeed to the senior Chaplaincy.

Our readers in general will also be happy to hear, that the Vellard between this Island and Colabah, which some time ago was commenced, but which was suspended till the pleasure of the Authorities at home was ascertained, has been sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court.

We lately had the satisfaction to announce the appointment of Colonel Waller of this Establishment to the Government of St Helena, and we now have to state, that he expected to leave England in July to take charge of his Office.

Extract of a Letter dated Norfolk, 22d February, 1822.

Every necessary of life is cheaper now than for the last 20 years. A man may maintain his family very respectably, keeping one man servant and three females, with a Horse and Buggy upon £ 800 per Annum, living within 10 or 20 miles of London, and upon much less than this in Devonshire, or South Wales. In fact £ 800 now, is equivalent to what £ 1200 was 4 years back; neither is there any danger of former prices recurring, which were supported by an artificial and unnatural demand. Matters are now adjusting themselves to their proper level. The Commercial Community were the first who felt and suffered from the change; they have recovered, and are gradually but decidedly improving. The agricultural Class are now the sufferers; they are impatient and clamorous. but no doubt they will shortly feel relief. The fact really is, that they are not so much distressed from the reduced prices of grain and meat; as, from the expensive habit they have so generally adopted, during their long run of good fortune; and the Education the Farmers have so foolishly given to their Children, which has given them a disgust for the homely occupations of a Farm. They do not like the idea of Retrenchment in their Expences, but every effort without this grand one will be ineffectual. Landlords are of course lowering their Rents, and a great change must take place throughout the Country among landed proprietors in *Receipts* and *Expenditures*.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon Richmond 4th L. D
Cadet, J. G Mudie, Infantry.
Do. R. W. Webb, Infantry.
Cont W. L. Lovell L. C.
DEPARTURES.—Cornet Peyton, 3d Cavalry.
Lieut. O. Woodhouse, 3d L. C.
Captain J. Elder, E. R.
Lieut. R O. Merrion.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 14, Brig Fanny, J. B. Smith, from the Isle of France, 24th July.

15. Ship Catherine Stewart Forbes, (Free Trader) Ingram Chapman, from London, Left Portmouth 29th April, and Madeira 10th May.

18. Grab Ship Asia Felix, George Jellicoe, from from Sumatra, 4th July

19. Ship Mauikeel Bheer, Nacqudah Mahomed Rejeb, from Mocha, 6th August.

20. Ship Eliza, J. G. Frith, from Bourbon 27th July.

PASSENGERS.

Per Katherine Stewart Forbes.—Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Best, Mrs. Shaw. Miss Daly, Lieut. Daly H. M. 4th Dragoons, Mr. George Richmond, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 4th Dragoons, Lieut. James Robinson H. M. 97th Regt. Messrs. H. Young, and W. W. Male, Writers; Messrs. Robert Webb, and J. Mudie, Cadets, Harriet Jolliff, and Benjamin Johnson.

DEPARTURES —August 18. Ship Forbes, R. A. J. Roe, to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies. to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Sophia, A. G. Waddington, to Persian Gulph.

19. Ship Sharles Forbes, Thomas Bryden, to London.

Do. Ship Aram, John Daniels, to Madras.

PASSENGERS.

By Forbes.—Mrs. Mumbie, Lieut. Mumbie, C. F. Hunter Esq.

Per Charles Forbes —Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. James, Miss James, and Miss Stewart, Lieut. Col. Cunningham, H. C. Service, Major James H. M. 46th Regt. Major Dumas H. M. 65th Regt. Captains Elder & Merrton H. C. Bombay European Regt. Lieut. G. Wilson, and Ges. Olives. Charles O. Reilly, Asst. Surg. H, M. 65th Regt. P. Farquharsou, Adj. H. M. 65th Regt. T. Coleman Qr. Mr. Do. W. H. Hamilton Esq. and Mr. Edwd. Holland.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Nestor, for London.
Lord Castle, for Bussorah.
Malabar, for do.
Sydonie, for Mauritius.
Brig Ahmoody, for Malay Coast.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

July 8,—Ship Juliana, James Webster, from Madras 20th and Eskapelly 27th June.

9, Ship Isabella John Wallis, from Covelong and Madras 1st July.

13, Bark Dolphin, G. East, from Bourbon.

18, May and Madras 3d July.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 7, Felicitas 9th Mary, Isabella, Maitland, Union (American).

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Do. 10, Ship Hindostan, C. Kirkwood, for Liverpool.

11, Ship Britannia, W. Snoball, to complete her Cargo. for the Isle of France.

Do. Ship Belle Alliance, W. Rolfe, for the Isle of France.

12, Ship Stanmore, Charles Gray, for South America.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS —July 4, Ship Apollo, G. Tennant, from London 13th, Madeira 28th March.

Isle of France 7th, Point de Galle 29th June, and Cuddalore 3d July.

Do. Ship Morning Star, F. Mouat, from Batavia 14th June.

Do. Brig Minerva, T. Frik, from Colombo 14th June.

5. H. M, Ship Leander, Chas. Richardson, from a Cruize.

6, Ship Nancy, J. Thomson, from Gravesend 18th February, and Cape 25th May.

Do. H, C, Ship London, J, B, Sotheby, from London 29th March.

Do. H M Schooner Cochin, T. H. Twynan, from Trincomalie.

Do. Ship Henry Porcher, J. L. Studt, from Calcutta 5th June.

7. Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, from Covelong.

10. Ship Fazil Carim, Captain Kitchner, from Bombay 8th Trincomallee 24th June, and Pondicherry 9th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 4, Brig George Fourth F. Barbet, for Monsoorcottah.

Do. Ship Golcouda, J. J. Edwards, for Calcutta.

5, Cutter Gertruda, N. Birsay, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

DEATH

On Saturday the 16th Instant Maria Magdalen, the the Infant Daugther of Mr. Stephen John Cross, Aged 5 Months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 13th July, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Mr. John Fenwick, to Miss Bella Marchand.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th July, the Lady of Robert Alexander Esq. of a still born Child.

On the 13th July, Mrs. Edward De Cruz of a Son.

On the 15th July, Mrs. James Middleton, of a Daughter.

On the 13th July, Mrs. Hasleby, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 10th instant, at the house of her Father Mr. Charles Cornelius, Mrs. Margaret Biale, relict of the late Captain N. Biale, of the Country Service, at the early age of 27 years, 8 months and 10 days, leaving four young Children, to deplore her untimely loss. The affectionate disposition of the deceased and the gentleness of her manners, are recorded in the bosom of her afflicted Parents and a numerous circle of family and sorrowing friends, who rest in hope, that she gone to "another and a better world."

On the 13th July, Mrs. Varvar Hoosep, of Sheraz, aged 72 years.

On the 15th July, at Baullookhaul, Baboo Coshinaut Mookerjie, a man of worth and respectability, Head native writer in the Persian Department, which he entered in the year 1794-5 and always conducted himself with the strictest integrity and uprightness, by which, and a suavity of manners, he gained the favour and regard of his superiors, and the esteem and the love of his Office mates, who will long deplore his sudden and untimely fate, as he left the office in perfect health and spirits on Saturday evening the 13th instant, —and was a Corpse on the Monday following.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st July, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. D. Corrie, Ensign George Hacking Poole, H. M. 24th Regiment, to Miss Hannah Bird.

On the 1st July by the Revd. J. Parson Lieutenant H. B. Henderson, of the 9th Regt. N. I. Sub Assistant Commissary Geuoral, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Hawkins, of this Establishment.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th June, the lady of James Ewing, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter —

On Wednesday, the 25th June, Mrs. Peter Mack, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 11th June, Miss Elizabeth Myers, aged 23 years, and 9 months.

On the 14th June the infant son of J. W. Grant, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 10 weeks.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

At Edinburgh, on the 5th March, Captain Robert Chalmers, of the East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment, to Miss Jessie Ranken.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th of April, at Everton near Lymington, the Lady of Major James Rivett Carnac, Honorable East India Commany Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

In Heather's buildings, in the East Pallant, Chichester, Mr. Harry Smith, 84 years, well known by the appellation of "The Squire." He was a complete sportsman of the Old School—skilful in the use of the cross and long bows, and at all athletic exercises—an adept at the single stick and quater staff, which last he would 'till lately, turn with astonishing celerity. A well known fact of his prowess in the last named exercise we subjoin:—In the year 1779, a Sergeant of Elliott's Light Horse being then in Chichester, and who was reputed one of the best swordsmen of the day, challenged his sword against "the Squire's staff, to draw the first blood; many are living who saw the encounter; when at the expiration of four minutes, "the' Squire" gave his adversary the end of his staff in his forehead, which laid him flat on his back, and gained the victory. The staff, which is seven feet ten inches in length, is now preserved, and has thirteen cuts of the sword in it.

At Manchester, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. Joshua Brooks, for 31 years one of the Chaplains of our Collegiate Church. The character of Mr. Brookf is one which it is difficult to pourtray; for, in anxiety not to dishonour the dead, there is danger of its being forgotten, that to tell the truth is a duty to the living. Mr. Brooks was a man of great eccentricity, and of many faults: but his failings were those of the head, rather than the heart. He was ignorant of the world; and consequently, often disregarded, or transgressed the courtesies of life. He was a zealous churchman; but his zeal was not according to knowledge, since his hostility was more directed against breaches of ceremonial observance, than palpable moral infructions of the weighter matters of the law. In the discharge of his sacred functions, his manner was wholly undignified and unimpressive; and the readiness with which he would intermit the most solemn services, vehemently and petulantly to blame any trifling deviation from ecclesiastical form, shewed a levity or an obliquity of mind very much unsuited to a Christian minister. He has been supposed to have baptized, married, and buried more persons than any other clergyman in the kingdom; and he was without doubt, regular and attentive to the *business* of his situation; but it is scarcely possible to conceive, that, in a religious point of view, he can have been an *useful* minister of the gospel. He had considerable acquaintance with books, but on him literature had not produced its usual effect of softening and humanizing the character. In the private relations of life he was however, exemplary; and his filial piety under circumstances which must have severely tried it, has long been and well deserved to be very highly appreciated. In a word, he had great peculiarities, manys failings, but few if any vices.

Suddenly, at Huntroyd, near Blackburn aged 31, Le Gendre Starkie, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster His mild, affable and unassuming manners, gained him a respect and veneration which is seldom awarded to so young a man. He was an affectionate husband, a kind master, a liberal landlord, and the poor of Padiham and its neighbourhood will long remember his many charitable benefactions. He attended on the Friday before his death, in his magisterial capacity, at the Petty Sessions at Blackburn. He served the office of Sheriff for this county in 1815. Mr. Starkie dying without issue, his brother Pierce, who unhappily labours under a mental alienation, will succeed to the extensive entailed estates.

Calcutta,

INDIGO CROPS.

We have been favoured with the persual of a letter received from an esteemed friend in the Interior (accompanied with a very fair Specimen of Indigo) which gives a less dismal picture of the Indigo Concerns there, than by former accounts from that quarter we had reason to anticipate. The following is an Extract:—

Jessore District, July 13th 1822.—"We are at present very busy manufacturing Indigo of which I here-with send a Muster. The colour improves daily and the produce is very good, as we get two cakes for one bundle of plant. We began to manufacture on the 1st of July. We had very bad weather in the early part of June: at the 5th of that month it began to blow a severe South Easter, accompanied with heavy rain which continued without ceasing till the 13th, and destroyed a great quantity of our Plant. Previous to this we were afraid lest we should not be able to work off the whole of the Plant at this Factory and had therefore borrowed another on the banks of the Gorie river, which might have been used if necessary.—Would you believe that on the 14th of June we expected to get this Season 700 maunds of Indigo? But that unfortunate storm on the 5th spoiled our Plants on the high lands. However our prospects are still good; we have now very fine weather, and the plant is improving beautifully. The river does not rise much, nor is the country here inundated, which is extremely lucky indeed. Both our Factories are at full work and will probably continue so till the end of August; so we are still in hopes of realising 400 maunds of good Blue for 4,500 Biggahs of Cultivation, which is doing a great deal.

"You have no doubt seen from the Newpapers the great distress that has fallen upon the country in the neighbourhood of Dacca,—Burisal and Backergunge—from the late weather. The country where our little Factory in that quarter is situated, has not been inundated before for the last 20 years; I am afraid it will fail this season; but I expect it will enrich the soil and produce a more plentiful crop next."

Bengal Hurkaru, July 22.

Madras.

The Ship *William Money*, Captain Jackson from England the 1st of April arrived in the Roads yesterday.

Gov. Gaz. Extraordinary, July 29.

We have seen letters from the *Honorable the* GOVERNOR's party dated the 16th ultimo. The *Reliance* arrived at the place of rendezvous on the morning of the 23d, beating the *Commodore* by 18 hours. The *Honorable* the GOVERNOR and Suite landed at Calingapatam on the 24th all well, and the party were to commence their first march to Berhampore on the 26th ult. The *Reliance* was to return to this Port immediately, and the *Meriton* only remained at anchor two hours, and then stood on for Calcutta.

[*App. to the Mad. Cour Aug.* 6, 1822

English Extracts.

BRUSSELS PAPERS—(*RECEIVED LAST NIGHT*).

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CORFU, MARCH 8.)

"Would you believe it? We are reduced to regret Ali Pacha. He is succeeded by a man more cruel then he; it is the implacable, sanguinary enemy of the followers of Jesus Christ, Omer Bey Brioni. He has just been proclaimed Pacha of Joannina, of Berat, aad of Delvino. Torrents of blood will flow under the talons of this merciless tiger, who is guided only by fanaticism. Meantime the rich inheritance of Ali Pacha vanishes into smoke; this is all the Sultan will gather of this great sacrifice: they confess only fifteen millions of piastres, and it is already said that Chourschid Pacha Romili Valassi Caugiac has stolen nearly ten millions. There is no doubt but the Sultan will be in a very ill-humour at being deceived in his hopes, and that with good reason; the consequence of this affair will be the cutting off of some more heads, and I think it very probable that those of the conquerors of the tyrant will soon figure over the gate of Felicity of the Imperial Palace at Constantinople."

BRUSSELS, APRIL 18.

The letters from the frontiers of France speak in a mysterious manner of the motives which have induced the Government to dismiss the Commissaries of the Police of the city of Nancy, and to change some of the superior officers of the garrison. It seems certain that discoveries have been made respecting a project for a military conspiracy, not only in the capital of Lorraine, but also in the fortresses of the province. All this is very obscure, but what is certain is, that the genius of evil is again at work in several parts of France.

The *Austrian Observer*, to the 9th inclusive preserves the same silence respecting the affairs of Turkey.

[*The Courier*,—*April* 22.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.(

FRANKFORT, APRIL 16

Letters direct from Vienna state, that the last mail from Constantinople was brought on the 10th by a special messenger of M. de Lutzow's. It was said even that the Chief Secretary of the Embassy of M. de Lutzow (M Hussar) had arrived with the messenger; if so, the dispatches must be very important.

The Austrian Funds are much lower. The metallics 73½; Bank Actions 645.

M. Rothschild sends out couriers in all directions.

(FROM A PRIVRTE COMMUNICATION.)

AUGSBURG, APRIL 15.

A courier dispatched from Constantinople by M. de Lutzow, arrived at Vienna on the 10th in the morning; nothing having been made public of the contents of the dispatches which he has brought to Prince Metternich, it has been inferred that all hopes of preserving peace are illusory, and the Austrian funds have accordingly experienced a new decline.

Count Golowkin and M. de Tatischeff, it is affirmed, have completed the negociations with which they were charged. It seems that the Treaty of 1788 is renewed, by which Austria and Russia engaged to act in concert against the Porte. This Treaty fixed also the number of auxiliary troops which the first of these Powers was to bring into the field.

In Turkey all is in motion; Tartars, with dispatches, depart successively from Constantinople, to repair to the different Pachalicks of the Empire. The Pacha of Belgrade, in particular, has received important orders relative to the arrival of numerous corps in Servia, where a considerable army is to be formed as a check on the cordon of Austrian troops posted towards the extreme frontier of the Bannat of Temeswar. The Ottomans are likewise reinforcing themselves in Bosnia and Turkish Croatia, a report having been spread that the Austrian army (which was to come from Italy throught the Venetian territory) was going to take up a position in Illyria, and, that the head-quarters of this army would be at Carlowits, the capital of Austrian Croatia.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 15.

We have this moment received the news that the Porte has placed under embargo all Turkish vessels in the Channel, and in the ports of the Black Sea. The object of this measure is to secure a sufficient number of sailors to man the Ottoman fleet, distined for the Black Sea.

[*The Courier April* 24.

THE COURIER.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

We have received the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. They contain an article extracted from the *Austrian Observer*, which gives the news from Constantinople down to the 23d ult. Nothing of importance had taken place, either in that capital or its environs, during the last fortnight. The treasures of ALI PACHA continued to arrive daily, and among them several mules, laden with bags of gold to the amount, it was said, of ten millions of piastres. The intelligence from the Morea was incomplete, but no doubt was entertained of the victory gained in the bay of Patras by the Turkish fleet, on the 6th ult. over the Greek in-

surgent navy. On the side of Persia, hostilities were apprehended, and great armaments were preparing to resist aggression in that quarter. The force levied was estimated at upwards, of 100,000 men. It appears that the SULTAN refused to ratify the Convention which had been concluded, and which, it was thought, would have led to the establishment of peace between Turkey and Persia. The following paragraph, in this article, from the *Austrian Observer*, is worthy of notice. "It is remarkable that notwithstanding so many rumours and anxieties prevail relatively to an European war that the Porte has hitherto mad no preparations, by sea or land, which could announce such a war."

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance on the subject of Custom-house Duties affecting certain articles of foreign merchandies imported into France. It confirms, 1st, the ordinance of the 31st of Oct. 1821, modifying the import duty on foreign wools, and the premiums on exportation of cloths, whether entirely woollen or mixed; 2d, the ordinance of the 3d of Nov. 1821, prohibiting, otherwise than *in transitu*, the importation of iron bars (not hammered); 3d, it extends the restrictive provisions of the latter ordinance to hammered iron, if smelted over coal furnaces, and to all sorts of iron, if attempted to be introduced by the land frontier. Some specific duties are afterwards imposed on cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. imported; on provisions, fresh and salted; and on one or two other articles.

These Journals also contain a report of the arraignment of two individuals implicated in the late Saumur conspiracy, before a court-martial at Tours, on the 18th inst. A private letter from thence of a subsequent date, states that one of them, named SIREJEAN, has been condemned to death, and the other, CONDERT, sentenced to imprisonment for the term of five years.

The following are extracts. The new plan for partitioning Turkey, between England, Austria, and Russia, will amuse our readers:

"PARIS APRIL 24.

"The extraordinary movements which, during several days past, have prevailed in the high diplomatic circles, give brith to a thousaud conjectures. The following were yesterday circulated on the Exchange. It was said that a courier from London had brought the news of an alliance concluded between England, Russia, and Austria, the principal parties: Prussia accedes to it. The three contracting Powers divide amongst themselves the Provinces of European Turkey, with the exception of a Greek State, which will be placed under the protection of the three abovemaned Powers. England will have Butrato, Prevesa, and several ports in the Archipelago; Austria—Bosnia, Servia, and some other districts; and Russia—Moldavia and Wallachia. Constantinople will be the seat of the new Greek Government. It is not said what part France will take. We repeat these rumours without guaranteeing them; we even think, in concurrence with well-informed persons, that every proposal of partition has been rejected by the Cabinet of St. James.—*Courier Francais.*

FRENCH FUNDS

April 24.—Five per Cents. 55c.—Bank Stock, 1585f.
Exchange on London at 87f. 30 days, 25f.
Ditto, 3 months, 24f. 85c.

"ODESSA, APRIL 1.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"We have letters from Constantinople of the 27th March. Up to the 25th the Reis Effendi had not replied to the Note of the mediating Ministers. Lord STRANGFORD endeavoured to persuade the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi, in visits which he made them on the 23d, to accept the *ultimatum;* but the latter replied that an answer was contained in the Note of the Porte of the 28th of February, & that the Porte had no new Declarations to make.

"The most contradictory reports were circulated in Constantinople relatively to the Schah of PERSIA: at one time, he is stated to be in tranquillity at Teheran, hearing the proposals and receiving presents from England; at another, to be marching at the head of imaginary hundreds of thousands of men to pass the Euphrates to take Armenia, and penetrate into Natolia. The mysterious silence of the Porte, and the fear of punishment which prevents individuals from writing, leave the affairs of Asia in impervious obscurity.—*Journal des Debats.*

"AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, APRIL 19.

"We have just received letters from Vienna of a very recent date; one of these terminates with the following paragraph:—'It is considered as certain that on the 25th of this month (April) we shall know positively whether we have war, or whether peace will be maintained.'"

We have received Frankfort Papers to the 20th instant. They contain the following details of the naval successes of the Turks against the Greeks, and of the gradual restoration of their power in the Morea:—

"FRANKFORT, APRIL 18.

(EXTRACT FROM THE ORIENTAL SPECTATOR—SMYRNA, MARCH 15.)

"The division of the Ottoman squadron, which sailed to the Morea, touched at Patras, where it happily landed the troops which it took on board in the Dardanelles. On the way it had a slight action with the combined flotilla of the Hydriots, Spezziots, and Ipsaciots. A letter from Zante, of the 5th inst., gives some details of this combat.

"'The Greek flotilla consisted of seventy vessels; that of the Turks (in all) of thirty-five vessels, of which three were frigates, fourteen corvettes, and the rest brigs and schooners, exclusive of the transports; it was composed of Turkish, Egyptian and Algerine vessels. As soon as they descried the Greek fleet in the Gulf of Lepanto, they bore down upon it, and an engagement took place, in which several Greek vessels were disabled. The Greeks soon fled, a Turkish frigate alone pursued them. At some distance, eight of the insurgent vessels, taking courage, tacked about, and surrounded this frigate, which sunk one and captured a second; two others, which were much disabled, run on shore: the rest of the Greek flotilla continued to fly, and those who were taking observations from the island with their glasses lost sight of it, after counting only fifty-two sail.'

"The writer of the letter adds, that the affair passed before the eyes of the people of Zante, that the result was, that 18 Greek vessels were observed to be wanting at the moment of their flight; the fate of these 18 vessels was unknown. What shall be said after this, to the calculations or reasonings of those who fancied that merchant vessels could contend with ships of war even of a small size?

"The Ottoman fleet afterwards re-appeared before Zante in very good order' and the 35 vessels, of which it was composed, were again distinguished. It was presumed that it would proceed to Prevesa, to take in troops, and effect a second landing at another part of the Peloponnesus, while a body of troops will advance towards the Isthmus of Corinth. The Ottoman troops which were employed against ALI PACHA, in Albania, are estimated at 40,000 men, who, of course, can now be employed in other quarters.

"They also write from Zante, that three towns in the Morea, which were occupied by the Greeks' (and which are named) had already surrendered to the Turks.

"VIENNA, APRIL 13

"Metalliques, 74⅛—Bank Shares, 666."

It will be seen by our advices from Liverpool this morning, that Mr. CANNING has accepted the invitation to dine with his Constituents, previously to his departure for India. It has been determined also to present that distinguished individual with a piece of plate, commemorative of his splendid talents, his public services, and the respect of the great and opulent town which he represents. No sooner was this proposition made known, to the very small party who were assembled for the purpose of hearing his reply to the public invitation, than five hundred pounds were subscribed, within a few minutes, towards the accomplishment of that object. Again we say, the inhabitants of Liverpool do themselves honor, in thus honoring Mr. CANNING, and proving that they know how to appreciate the most eloquent speaker, and the most logical reasoner, of his age.

The Courier, April 27.

AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 20.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.—We learn, (through our Boston Correspondent,) by the arrival at that place of the barque Garland, that General Meuroa had arrived at Pernambuco from Lisbon, with 500 troops. The inhabitants had become very much dissatisfied with them, and petitioned the Junta to send them away, to which they assented. General Meuroa issued a proclamation, refusing to send the troops off, unless the Junta would agree to give him the command of the same number of native troops, which they refused. The General had, however, before the Garland sailed, concluded to re-embark the troops as soon as vessels could be provided.

A new light-house had been erected at the entrance of the harbour of Pernambuco, and was lighted for the first time on the 2d of February. It is a revolving light, shewing one light a minute, two bright and one red.

All vessels arriving from New York, Virginia, North Carolina, and Baltimore, were subject to a quarantine of eight days.

Business was very dull at Pernambuco, and every thing in a confused state.

MARCH 23.

FROM ST. THOMAS'.—Our Correspondent writes us, under date of the 12th ult., that accounts from Martinique stated that a French squadron, consisting of a line of battle ship, several frigates and sloops of war, with 1000 troops, had sailed from that place, and it was reported that they were to be joined by a much larger squa-

dron from France. Their object was to take possession of the Island of St. Domingo.

By the last accounts from Havannah, it appears that the Cortes of the Mother Country intend to make Havannah a free port, by opening it to all flags as a place of deposit for all goods for any term under twelve months, on the payment of one per cent. on exportation.

MARCH 25.

FROM HAVANNAH.—We learn from Captain Morgan, arrived last evening from Havannah, that the British ship of war Tyne, arrived there on the 8th inst. from Vera Cruz. The Commander stated that the supplies from the town to fort St. Juan de Ulua, had been stopped, and heavy batteries had been erected against the fort. She also informed, that ten sail of vessels from Cadiz, were blockading the port, and suffered no vessels to enter.

Courier April 22.

AMERICAN SAILOR.

SURRENDERED TO THE CHINESE.

(Account taken from the National Gazette.)

A distinguished merchant of this city has had the goodness to communicate to us for publication a detailed account, written by a gentleman on the spot—a witness to the whole transaction—of the trial and execution of a sailor at Wampoa belonging to the American ship Emily of Baltimore, for the alledged murder of a Chinese woman. The sailor was accused of having thrown a heavy jar at her, which struck her on the head and knocked her overboard. The account furnishes a curious view of the Chinese administration of justice, besides being interesting from the nature of the facts related, and the national character of the vessel.

Account of the trial and fate of the Sailor belonging to the American Ship Emily, executed by the Chinese of Canton.

On Saturday, 6th of October, 1821, the day appointed for the trial of Francis Terranova, a seaman on board the ship Emily of Baltimore, on a charge of murder on the person of a Chinese woman, were assembled on board the said ship nearly all the American residents at Canton, the super-cargoes of the different vessels then in port, with their respective captains to witness the trial of the above named seaman, when the following circumstances occurred.

The Pan-yu, or criminal judge of the district in which Wampoa is situated, at an early hour left Canton, and with an immense retinue proceeded to the ship on board of which the trial was to take place. The Hong merchants and linguist were also in attendance. Upon the Pan-yu reaching the deck of the ship, he addressed himself to the Americans, and through the linguist declared that the property and the ship were then under his protection, and any damages she might sustain, he would reimburse, upon a proper representation. With this declaration he advanced to the chair of judgement and took his seat. The Hong merchant who secured the ship, and her linguist, were then called up; and after making the usual protestations, acknowledged themselves in their different capacities. The Pan-yu then assured us of his friendly disposition, of his desire to avoid rather than create trouble, of the sacred duty he was about to discharge, and appealed to Heaven for the judgment of the motives by which himself was actuated.

He then asked what defence the Americans were prepared to make for the prisoner. It was replied, our evidence can prove that the jar, which is said to be the instrument that caused her death, was safely delivered by the accused into the hands of the woman, and that she fell overboard at the distance of 30 feet and upwards from the Emily: that she was seen from on board the Hero of Malown, an English vessel laying near the Emily, to fall overboard whilst in the act of sculling her boat; and that no jar or any such instrument was thrown at her, and caused her falling into the water—that from the relative situation of the boat with the ship, it was impossible to strike the woman on the side of the head on which the wound was inflicted: and that the jar could never have cut the hat in the manner in which we then saw it. We declared as our belief, that the woman having been swept by the strength of the tide some distance from the ship, in her anxiety to regain her station, had by a misstep, fallen overboard; and whilst in the act, had struck her head against the pivot on which the scull moves, or the sharp edge of the boat, which caused the wound upon the head.

This defence we urged in a general way; and stated our ability to substanstiate by evidence, what we had then declared. The Pan-yu then called for the Chinese witnesses—the husband of the woman drowned, a woman belonging to a hoppo boat along side, and two children, from 8 to 12 years of age, who gave their evidence on their knees their heads bowed to the earth, but which the Pan-yu had never explained to us. We requested that the woman, who appeared to be the principal witness, should speak to us in English, as she understood it far better than the linguist who from ignorance, could not explain her testimony, or from fear of offending the Pan-yu who we had already discovered, had prejudged the matter, and was eager for the man's conviction, gave us incorrect statements. The request was refused, but we were then informed that this woman saw the jar thrown, and the woman fall overboard in consequence of the blow.

We immediately attempted to convince the Pan-yu, that from the position of the hoppo boat, riding astern of the ship, it was impossible for this woman to have witnessed the transaction, and that she had declared, before several gentlemen, who were then present, her total ignorance of the affair, until her attention was called to the cries of a child, when she saw a hat floating on the surface of the water, and a man sculling anxiously towards it. We urged that as she had given contradictory statements, her evidence could be wholly dispensed with. The instruments of torture were then produced, but not applied, and the woman interrogated by the Pan-yu adhering to what she had stated, was excused by him, by saying "she had spoken differently to gain the favour of the Americans, but she now spoke truth; if not, he assured us heaven would punish her."—We then proved that the children, produced as witnesses, saw no part of the affair, as they were brought from shore, some time after it had occurred. To this, nor to any thing we urged, would the Pan-yu listen, and invariably silenced Hoqua and the Linguist, when they were explaining our statements. He said he had himself seen the woman and the jar; he believed the man guilty; if he had judged wrongfully, it was heaven's business, and in a passion rose from his chair to conclude the trial. We then complained of his conduct to the Hong merchants, and accused them of a breach of their contract, inasmuch as they had not heard our witnesses. The Pan-yu was prevailed on to resume his chair, and an American sailor was brought forward, but the judge seemed determined not to hear him, and after about half an hour spent in the greatest confusion, the Pan yu in a rage, left the deck, and repaired on board his own boat, leaving the Hong merchants and Linguists to see he was obeyed.

Thus concluded this mockery of justice, where the Chinese had agreed to receive foreign evidence upon the same footing as their own, and equal confidence should be reposed in them. After the Pan-yu had left the ship, the Hong merchants in his name demanded the prisoner. We expressed our dissatisfaction in the most pointed manner, and accused them of a breach of faith, reminded them of their promises and engagements, and expressed, our conviction that the man was prejudged, and this trial was only a feint to obtain possession of his person. We notwithstanding acknowledged ourselves amenable to the laws of the country, and declared no resistance would be made to their enforcement, but as they had violated every principle of honor and good faith, and as a contract violated by one party, is not binding on the other, we positively declined surrendering the man except to force, and with him, we struck the flag, and surrendered the ship.—We are now in your power—the ship is surrounded by many boats—we in number only about forty—you as many hundred—take the man—but the flag shall never wave over the heads of those it cannot protect against injustice. This circumstance, though in itself of no importance, had such an effect on the Pan-yu, that he refused to take the man, if striking the flag was to be the consequence. The Hong merchants however, made many attempts to overreach us by their promises of a fair trial at Canton: but experience had taught us wisdom, and we knew what faith should be placed in their representations.—In short we were resolute, and striking the flag was the "sine qua non" of our negociation.

When the Pan-yu discovered our resolution not tacitly to submit to his reasonable demands, he sent on board the ship and put Atom, the linguist, in chains; and soon after, Pacqua, the security merchant, suffered the like disgrace. Shortly after, in a violent passion, he left the ship, and ordered the Hong merchants to follow him to the city, where he would lay a statement of the case before the Viceroy of the province. We were at first greatly at a loss in accounting for the strange and unheard of violation of every article agreed upon for the occasion; but we have since discovered, that the Hong merchants relying on the pliant and accommodating disposition of the Americans, and their own cunning, to get possession of the man under almost any circumstances deceived both the Pan-yu and us; and as the organ of communication between the parties, delivered false messages.

On the 7th October, the day following the trial, all business and chops with the Americans, were suspended; Pacqua and Atom were thrown into prison, and a strong reinforcement of soldiers sent to Whampoa, to watch more effectually the movements of the *proscribed* Americans. This state of things continued for more than two weeks without any communication between the parties at issue. At length a deputation of Hong merchants waited on the committee for a further explanation of the object of striking the flag, which had on the former occasion prevented them from taking possession of the convict. It was replied, we believed the man innocent; and to deliver him to your sanguinary laws would amount to murder on our own part. We shall therefore surrender the man to nothing but force, and striking the flag implies submission; besides which it transfers the quarrel to our country; should they feel disposed to espouse it. We denied our right to deliver up any man into the hands of foreign justice, yet readily acknowledged that the same laws that afford protection, exact proportionate responsibility. We are not at all prepared to resist the enforcement of any law unjust as it may be, but though necessity makes us the subjects of your statutes, every good feeling forbids our becoming their executioners.

On Thursday, the 23d, the Americans were apprized that on the following day the Chinese would proceed in force to Wampoa. to take possession of the convict. In consequence of this information, nearly all the supercargoes, some residents, and many captains, repaired on board the American shipping to witness the transaction. It was clearly understood that though we made no resistance, we should look upon it nearly in the same light as an act of hostility. Early in the morning of the 24th, the Hong merchants with their train, and a large number of men of war boats, arrived at the Emily. Some hours after the Panyu came along side, when some soldiers came on board the ship, took possession of the man, who made no resistance, and conducted him into a man of war boat a longside the Emily.

Their object being accomplished, they returned to Canton with their prisoner, and confined him in the council-house of the Cohong, where he remained until his departure for execution. The next day the 25th the weather being unfavourable, the Mandarine, performed no duty. On the 26th his trial commenced, with closed doors, and was continued during the day. On Saturday the Conchou-foo, the second man in the province, with many other mandarines of distinction, attended for a short time, and after about one hour's session this day the trial was concluded. It is here necessary to remark, during the whole course of the trial, we had no information of their proceedings. On the 27th, (Sunday) at about 4 o'clock in the morning he was called up and informed the Viceroy required to see him; he with many soldiers as attendants, proceeded as directed to the Viceroy's palace, after having partaken of some refreshment, and thence was carried in a chair to the place of execution: the very spot that four years ago witnessed the execution of the murderers of the crew of the Wabish. It is believed, and upon good grounds, that the unfortunate man was ignorant of the death that awaited him, until his arrival at the fatal place, where he was fastened to a cross, and there strangled.

The next day his body was delivered to the Americans, and taken to Wampoa, where it was interred with all proper ceremony and the embargo on the trade was at the same time repealed. In conclusion, I shall only say that the execution of this man is in direct opposition to their own laws, which expressly state "no man can be executed without the order of the Emperor," yet the Chinese evade that by saying it was not their, it was the rope that killed him. Their conduct throughout speaks for itself, without needing any comment.

☞ On the 2d of July, 1785, the gunner of an English India ship at Canton having discharged a gun whereby a Chinese was inadvertently killed, was, on

demand, delivered to the Chinese, by whom he was arranged.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Office of N. Y. Daily Adv. March 16.—We are indebted to a Mercantile friend for the following letter dated Canton, 16th Nov. 1821.

In my last. I wrote that we were engaged in an unpleasant affair in consequence of a China woman having been killed. Shortly after I wrote, this affair took a different turn from what we expected. On the 6th Oct. Powyee went down to the ship and it soon appeared the trial day talked of was a complet farce they were playing off; and that their only object was to bring up the man, which they would probably have succeeded in had not the Americans present told them they were not at all satisfied with their proceedings, and that if they took the man they would haul down the striped colours and abandon her to them.—This the Powyee was not prepared for, and after getting in a violent passion left the ship and returned to Canton for further orders.—The next day our trade was stopped, and the merchant who secured the ship put in prison. Several negociations followed this; they were informed that it was entirely out of the question for us to deliver up the man in Canton, and if they wanted him they must take him by force from the ship. At length, finding they could do nothing better they mustered courage, and went down to the ship with a large force, and got the man. Two days afterwards he underwent a secret examination of five minutes, and was strangled the next morning without further ceremony.

IRELAND.

The Irish papers state, that the coercive system is beginning to have the desired effect—that the spirit of outrage and disorder by which the country has been so long disgraced is subsiding—and that the restoration of tranquillity may be speedily anticipated. We confess, however, that we are not so sanguine in our expectations. We never doubted that the conjoined efforts of the gibbet and the bayonet would, in the end, suppress this insurrection, as they have suppressed the hundred other insurrections that have distracted and harassed Ireland during the last hundred and fifty years. But unless a virgorous and successful effort shall be made, either to remove or weaken the influence of those incentives to crime, which have for so long a period tempted the people to engage in one rebellion as soon as another was suppressed, we see no reason to expect that the tranquillity now to be restored will be more durable. If Ministers content themselves with putting down the insurrection, and take *no* ulterior measures to prevent its recurrence, they will have only "scotched the snake, not killed it." The miseries of the Irish people have driven them to despair; and until these miseries shall be alleviated and their wrongs redressed, it is idle to expect that the country can be tranquil. Peace and prosperity do not spring from the sword. If we would procure these blessings for Ireland, we must put an end to that atrocious system which has rendered *four-fifths* of the people the *helots* of the other *fifth*. Real inequality must no longer be permitted to render the letter of equal laws a mockery and an insult. And the poor Catholic cotter must be viewed in another light than as a mere instrument for filling the pockets of tithe-proctors and rectors, If we continue this system, we shall certainly have not only a continuance but an increase of outrage, bloodshed, and murder. Ireland is now filled with the most numerous and destitute peasantry in Europe. *Six millions* of half-employed, exasperated, and starving wretches, are butted over the surface of the country. There is no middle class to check or control the violence of their resolutions, or to give them a salutary direction. In Ireland, every thing is in extremes—there is no gradation between mud cottages and elegant mansions—between the pomp and splendour of a few landlords, clergymen, and middlemen, and the abject and squalid poverty of the remainder of the population. No equal mass of pauperism and discontent was ever before congregated in any one country of the same extent. And when such is the case, is it possible to doubt that every moment that is suffered to pass away without the adoption of measures fitted to conciliate and soothe the angry feelings of the people, to lighten the pressure of their burdens, to give them habits of industry and means of employment, and an interest in the support of the laws and institutions of the country, is productive of the most injurious consequences? The case of Ireland is bad, but as yet it is not desperate. Conciliation may still do a vast deal; but if much longer delayed, there is reason to fear that even it may be found ineffectual; and should such be the case, he must be sanguine indeed, who expects that any force that can be afforded by this country should be able permanently to dragoon and coerce such a constantly increasing mass of discontent and disaffection.

The Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Audit upon the cause of Mr. Theodore Hook, has been printed. This person held the office of Treasurer to the colony of Mauritius from October 9. 1813, to February 28. 1818, when he was turned out—a period of just four years and five months, during which, it appeared, on a balance of accounts, and after as much as, we presume, could be then seized upon by Government of his private property, had been sold for the public benefit, he had contrived to make away with 55,224 dollars, or L. 12,885 What the conduct of the Lords of the Treasury will be towards Mr. Theodore Hook we know not. That they owe some compensation to their country for exposing it to be plundered by men like this, is as plain as that the crime of appointing would be aggravated an hundredfold by that of screening them. It ceases to surprise us that the distant dependencies of England should be a part of her burdens instead of her resources, when their pecuniary means are thus shamefully appropriated and devoured. One strong example may still do good: and a fitter subject for a signal example than the depredator, now, after two years inquiry, declared guilty of a direct malversation of the public money, we have not heard of, even among those swarms which are yearly sent out to prey upon our colonial possessions.—*Times.*

We preceive by Debrett's Calendar, that Edward Johnston, Esq. is a Commissioner for appeals at the Excise Office: and again, that Edward Johnston, Esq. is also Comptroller of the Stamp-Office.—The Courier of Wednesday gives a list of the Household of the Viceroy of Ireland, in which we find that Edward Johnston, Esq. fills the two distinct offices of Private Secretary and Comptroller. The Marquis Wellesley has a son, we believe, named Edward Johnston.—Is it this young gentleman who fills at the same time these various, active, and lucrative offices in England and Ireland? If so, he is not only a "fortunate youth," but the father's asserted wonderful official powers are quite surpassed by those of his son! To be a busy man in two island kingdoms at the same moment, to fill the offices of Commissioner of Excise, Comptroller of Stamps, Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Comptroller of his Household, certainly requires no common faculties. He really must be quite another Crichton! His name ought to have been Legion: and if he adds to his powers as he advances in years, "By heaven, he will bestride the world like a Colossus!"—What sort of a Being must the dismissed public clerks take him for? And those who have thus crammed him with well-paid appointments in these days of suffering, what must they be? Shame! Shame! It is not nor it cannot come to good. —*Examiner.*

Election of a Recorder.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor held a Special Court of Aldermen, at Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Recorder, in the room of the late Sir John Silvester, Bart. which was fully attended, his Lordship, twenty Aldermen, and the Sheriffs being present, when Newman Knowlys, Esq. Common Serjeant, was unanimously elected.

ADVANTAGES OF RATTING.—A few weeks ago, there was a vacancy amongst the Commissioners of the Lottery office ot Somerset Place. These situations are comfortable little sinecures of L. 200 per annum each; and about two-thirds of the Commissioners reside at a distance from London, and their duties are then performed by such of their colleagues who are on the spot, and who by such extra attendance increase their pay to about L. 250 per annum. The conscientious and religious Lord Liverpool resolved, that the vacancy in question should not be filled up; but a member of the house failing in his application for the place considered himself very ill-used. Subsequently, however, to this member's disappointment, the Duke of Buckingham applied to Lord Liverpool for the Commissionership, and obtained it; the place being bestowed upon a friend of the Duke's eldest son.—"So much for Buckingham."—*Examiner.*

A noble and Literary Lord, observing on the universal reduction, said that every thing had fallen in price but the Grenville.—This is not only true but strange, considering what a heavy commodity they have long been in the market.

With the exception of the Metropolis, the prices of beer and ale are lowered one penny per quart all over the country, and a farther reduction is expected, should malt and hops continue at the present rate.

Mr. Drake, midshipman of the Severn, has been recently presented with a rich gold medal, by the King of the Netherlands, for his humane and successful exertions in saving from a watery grave a Dutch sailor, one of the crew of a vessel lately wrecked on Sussex coast, off Winchelsea.

THE DIAMONDS.—Many obscure allusions have been made to the subject of the sum of L.70,000, which it was said was intended to be charged to the coronation expenses. The following we believe to be a fair statement of the facts:—His Majesty presented, some time ago, to the Marchioness of [illegible]ngham an elegant diamond collar. At a party at the Pavillion next evening, Lady Francis Conyngham the Marchioness's daughter-in-law, appeared with the collar on her neck. The King said he intended it for the decoration of the person of the Marchioness, who replied, that she con-

sidered it more appropriate to the person of Lady Francis, and that *she* wanted a DIAMOND STOMACHER; the latter article was therefore procured and presented, and the bill for the two baubles, amounting to L.70,000, sent into the Treasury. Lord Liverpool immediately wrote a letter, in which he stated, that "in the present time of cavil at expenditure, he could by no means countenance such a payment from the public funds, but the demand must be met from the privy purse." This letter arrived at an inauspicious moment, and was reserved, as it is supposed, until a propitious opportunity should occur for the communication of so unpleasant a document. In the interim, however, a second application was made to the Treasury for payment, and the Earl of Liverpool went immediately to Brighton, where, finding his letter had not reached its destination, he protested against any intervention between his Majesty and his Ministers; and in consequence of Lord Liverpool's sternness on the subject, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield's dismissal took place. It is but justice to both parties to add, that his Majesty intimated his gracious intention to continue his salary; to which Sir Benjamin nobly replied, that if his services were no longer required, he could have no possible claim to be paid for them. Sir Benjamin is succeeded by Lord Francis Conyngham, a younger son of the Marchioness of Conyngham!!!—*Country Paper.*

A gentleman of Manchester has taken out a patent for a very ingenious machine for making weavers' reeds, of either steel or brass. It puts in and finishes no less than 160 dents a-minute, and the workmanship is greatly superior to any thing of the kind done by hand, particularly in fine reeds, for every part is mathematically true; added to which, there is a considerable reduction of price. The patentee is now erecting a large manufactory. His invention is highly approved of, especially by the silk weavers.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

The Scotsman April 20.

(FROM THE KILKENNY MODERATOR OF THURSDAY.)

We understand that the boy who was so brutally murdered at Kilhamery, had put on his master's coat when about to perform the business for which he had been engaged, and to this circumstance the mistake of the assassin, in murdering him instead of his employer, is, no doubt, attributable.

On Monday last, a body of armed persons attacked and very severely beat a man at Glanpipe, near Mullinavat, leaving him, after the most cruel usage, for dead. He had drawn upon himself the vengeance of these ruffians by refusing to quit his farm. The outrage was perpetrated at about noon! We are happy to state, that one of the assassins, the leader of the gang, we believe, has been taken prisoner by the police from Knoctopher. The fellow proves to be rather a wealthy farmer, living near Mullinavat. On being pursued by the police, he turned round and fired, happily without effect, upon the latter. The policemen returned the fire, and the fellow having been tripped in his retreat, by a boy, his pursuer came up with him, and he was taken to Innistiogue, whence he was transmitted by J. Robins, Esq. under an escort of the Innistiogue Yeomanry.

The Courier, April 22.

Wednesday, March 15.

By the marriage of Mr. Coke with Lord Albemarle's daughter, the venerable agriculturist becomes son-in-law to his nephew and the young wife, Lady Ann, is aunt to her father!

The Scotsman. March 16.

APRIL, 1.

The Active frigate, Captain A. King, is to be fitted at Portsmouth directly, for the reception of Mr. Canning and suite. Mr. Ellis, it is said, goes as Secretary to the Governor-General.

APRIL, 2.

THE DUEL IN' SCOTLAND.

The Edinburgh papers and letters received yesterday morning all state that Sir A. Boswell died on Wednesday last at 3 o'clock.. The Traveller vouches for the following details:—

"After the extinction of the Beacon, the Glasgow Sentinel was looked upon as its successor, and to this latter paper, we are informed, Sir A. Boswell had been a very insdustrious contributor. It is said that he had supplied about 30 articles, to about 20 numbers of that paper in almost all of them Mr. Stuart's name was coupled with them most approbious epithets in our language—coward' was broadly applied to him; & we have heard that the expression 'he could draw any thing but a trigger, was one among many of those used by the gentleman who has unfortunately fallen. We have also heard that the sufferer had taken extraordinary liberties with the characters of many others as well as Mr. Stuart more then one peer, are mentioned among these, and other highly respectable individuals. We shall say no more at present. A statement will in all probability, appear on the distressing affair, which will place the whole case before the public. However much the death of a fellow-creature is to be deplored, we hesitate not to say, that all accounts concur that Mr. Stuart was not the aggressor.

[From the Scotch papers.]

"It is with the greatest regret we state, that a meeting took place on Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock. at Auchtertoul, near Balmuto, in Fife betwixt Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart, of Auchinleck, and James Stuart, Esq., the younger, of Dunearn, which ended in Sir Alexander being dangerously wounded. The ball, we understand, entered a little below the shoulder, and, taking a slanting direction upwards, lodged in the body of the unfortunate gentleman. The seconds were John Douglas, Esq., brother to the Marquis of Queensberry, to Sir Alexander Boswell, and the Earl of Rosslyn to Mr. Stuart. Sir Alexander, immediately after the rencounter, was conveyed to the house of his relative, Lord Balmuto, and received the prompt assistance of Professor John Thomson, of this city. Lady Boswell, the anguish of whose feelings our readers may well conceive, is in constant attendance upon her husband. Mr. Stuart and Lord Rosslyn have since passed through Edinburgh, for England. Without alluding particularly to the various rumours in circulation, we believe we may state, that this unfortunate occurrence had its origin in the transaction connected with the affairs of the Glasgow Sentinel, to which we lately referred. Our readers are not to be informed, that Mr. Stuart had brought an action against the printers and publishers of the journal, on account of certain strictures which he conceived to be injurious to his character. It appears that, soon after, some change took place in the partnership of the printers or publishers of the Sentinel, in consequence of which one individual withdrew or was thrown out of the concern. That person having been incarcerated for debt, wrote to Mr. Stuart, offering, upon certain conditions which he stated, to put him in possession of some important information. Mr. Stuart immediately proceeded to Glasgow; and the person in question obtained his liberation, in consequence of the sum for which he was imprisoned being deposited in the hands of the gaoler, by some friend, it is presumed, of Mr. Stuart. We are farther informed, that Mr. Stuart, along with several of his friends, waited at an inn in Glasgow the arrival of this person, who brought with him a bundle of papers. These papers Mr. Stuart refused to receive, but required to be put in possession of the original manuscripts, of those articles which reflected upon himself, particularly of that one which was made the foundation of the prosecution. These were accordingly selected from the parcel, and delivered up to Mr. Stuart, who gave a receipt for them, and a letter discharging his action. A precognition into the circumstances of the transaction was commenced before the Sheriff of Edinburgh; and on Monday se'nnight, we believe. Mr. Stuart underwent a long examination. The papers given to Mr. Stuart, or one or more of them, having been found to be in the handwriting of Sir Alexander Boswell, or to have been transmitted by him to the Sentinel, led, we understand, to a correspondence which terminated in the melancholy result we have stated. The parties had been previously bound over by the Sheriff of Edinburgh to keep the peace: in consequence of which they proceeded to the neighbouring county of Fife. We forbear at present from making any remark on this unpleasant subject; but we may be allowed to express our satisfaction, that no blame, whatever attaches to those in the management of the Glasgow Sentinel.

"Since writing the above, we find that intelligence has been received of the death of Sir Alexander, yesterday, at 3 o'clock."—Edinburgh Correspondent.

It should be stated in explanation of the above, that Mr. Stuart was examined before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, touching the point of the documents or MS. found at Glasgow; but Mr. Stuart was called, not as a party to that point—but as a witness; and he is fully and completely exonerated from all blame connected with it.

CELEBRATION OF THE KING'S BIRTH DAY.

Yesterday, St. George's Day, his Majesty's Birth Day was celebrated with appropriate splendor. In spite of the wetness of the weather, the scene in the immediate neighbourhood of the Palace was exceedingly striking and animated. The Drawing Room was very brilliantly and numerously attended. Beauty and rank, and talent, were emulous in testifying their estimation of Him to whom Providence has entrusted the destinies of this mighty nation.

The morning was ushered in by the joyous ringing of bells; the standards of England were flying from the steeples, the Tower of London and other public buildings; and every demonstration of rejoicing was observed throughout the Metropolis. Numerous festive parties were held of the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, and Ministers, &c. It was a general holiday at all the Government and other Public Offices. The General Post deliverers appeared in new uniforms.

The King's guard mounted in white gaiters, with state colours; the band and drum-majors were in their state uniforms.

About half-past eleven oclock, his Majesty went

in his private carriage from his Palace in Pall-Mall, to his Palace in Pimlico, where he had commanded a Drawing Room, for which his Majesty dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, with his splendid Order of the Garter.

At a quarter before one o'clock, a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards marched to the front of the Palace in St. Jame's Park, with their numerous band in splendid uniform. A guard of honour of the Foot Guards, marched into the Palace-yard, and were followed by a detachment of the Grenadier Life Guards.

Sir R. Birnie was in early attendance at the Palace with Townsend and Sayer, and made such arrangements that the greatest order and regularity prevailed; and although such an amazing concourse of people were assembled, we did not hear of any serious accident.

THE KING'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

The foreign Journals are full of accounts of preparations for the reception of the King of England in various parts of the Continent, especially Germany. His Majesty, it is said, will visit Cologn, Bonn, Coblenta, there cross the Rhine to inspect the almost impregnable fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, Johannisburg, the seat of Prince Metternich, Wiesbaden, Frankfort (and in that neighbourhood continue a day or two with his sister the Princess of Hesse Homburgh) Darmstadt, Manheim Heidelburg (to see the great tun), Ludwigsburg, Stutgard, (where with the Queen Dowager of Wurtemburg, late Princess Royal of England, he will remain some time, not having seen her since she left her home); from thence to Ulm, cross the Danube, and pass through Augsburg to Munich, afterwards over the plain of Hohenlinden to Passau, or go at once to Regensburg, to visit the father of the Princess Esterhazy, and there embark on the Dark rolling Danube" for Vienna. It is said his Majesty has expressed a wish to stop at the fine city of Lentz, also at the noble Convent at Molk; also to inspect the fine ruin in which the lion-hearted Richard was confined. The Marquis of Hastings, who is on his return from his government in India, has been appointed Ambassador to Austria; and is expected to meet the King of England at Vienna. The sports and pastimes in preparation by the Emperor of Austria are reported to be on a scale of uncommon magnificence. All the Petty Princes and inferior Kings in Germany will assist at these banquets. His Majesty his promised to visit the Principality of Esterhazy, in Hungary, and return by way of Prague, Toplitz, and Dresden. Should the state of the road permit, he will go from thence to Berlin, and take Hanover on his way home. Paris is included in the tour, but in what stage of it is not yet determined.

Observer April 22.

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1822.

[This Gazette contains the ceremonial of the investiture of Lieut.-gen. Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, Major-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, and Major-gen. Sir John Cameron, with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.—Likewise notices that the honour of Knighthood has been conferred on R. H. Blosset, esq. on his appointment to be Chief Justise in Bengal; on Charles Ker, of Gateshaw, in Roxboroughshire, M. D. late a member of the Army Medical Board; and on Willingham Franklin, Esq. on his appointment to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.—And the return to Parliament of John Douglas, esq. of Grantham, Lincolnshire, vice Mr. Fownes Luttrell, vacated.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Morris, of Egglesfield-house, near Brentford, to the Rectory of Elstree, Herts; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. G. E. Howman, M. A. late of Baliol College, to the Vicarage of Sonning, Berks.

The Rev. Henry Brereton, to the Rectory of Hasslebury, Somerset, void by the death of the Rev. G. Jacques, Clerk.

[*The Observer,—April 22.*

APRIL 22, 1822.

Last night the Hon. East India Company's ships Bombay, Capt. Stanton (late Graham, who died at Macao), and Royal George, Capt. Timins, passed by for the River, from China: they sailed in December last. The Company's ship Minerva was left at the Cape of Good Hope; the Hythe and Inglis had left St. Helena for London, and the Thalia whaler was spoken with in the Channel.

The above ships brought home Capt. Greig, and part of the crew of the late ship Blenden Hall, which ship sailed from Gravesend on the 7th of May, and was unfortunately lost on the Inaccessible Island, fifteen miles from Tristan da Cunha, on the 23d July last.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.—Capt. THOMAS MANBY, who was presented to his MAJESTY at the last Levee, is now preparing for publication a new Chart of the South Seas, a work which will prove, that the innumerable islands in the Pacific Ocean are all peopled from the same stock; and that the same hieroglyphical characters are known from one extreme of that sea to the other. Whilst Capt. M. was at Otaheite, the King and Queen of the Island invested him with the highest honors they could bestow, the insignia being tatooed on him, consisting of a circle or garter below the knee of the left leg, with a star, nearly resembling a Maltese cross. These, with many other devices, neatly tatooed, related a remarkable adventure. On Capt. MANBY's visiting the Sandwich Islands, near three thousand miles distant, every hieroglyphical character tatooed on him was deciphered most accurately, by an old priest belonging to King IOMAHAMAHA, at Owy-hee, who related every circumstance with wonderful exactness, which greatly amused the KING, and all his family, who made the Captain many valuable presents and shewed him the most marked attention whilst he remained at the Island. At the other islands the same translation was always given, and created the greatest mirth, wherever the story was read; and such was the amusement it afforded, that the Islanders often watched for the Captain bathing, which produced some Ludicrous events.

THE ARMY.

This morning, the 71st Light Infantry marched to Paddington, to embark on board boats to convey them to Liverpool to embark for Dublin.

The 2nd, or Queen's Regiment of Foot, which has been stationed here for the last twelve months, left us this morning (yesterday) for Beverley, Yorkshire, a march of eighteen days; the second division will leave to-morrow. The gentlemanly conduct of the officers, and the peaceable and orderly demeanour of the men, will be long recollected by the inhabitants and visitors of Brighton; and the absence of the band, which has contributed much to the gaiety of the town, will be regretted. The Royal 10th Hussars will take the duty here, in the absence of infantry, which it is anticipated will be but for a short period. It is rumoured that the 73d regiment of foot are already on their march hither. It is said that the 10th will shortly leave us for Windsor.—*Brighton Chronicle.*

(FROM JAMAICA PAPERS RECEIVED THIS MORNING.)

KINGSTON, FEB. 23.—Three companies of the 50th Regiment, with the head quarters, marched from Up-Park Camp on Tuesday morning, (the 19th of February,) for Spanish-Town. The 33d and 91st Regiments are to be stationed at Up-Park; a detachment from each, however, are to occupy Stoney-Hill Barracks, whither the sick from the Camp, we learn, are to be sent. The 92d Regiment are to be stationed on the North-side, the head-quarters being at Falmouth.

KINGSTON, MARCH 9.—The 58th Regiment embarked on Saturday morning (2d March) from Fort Augusta on board the transport ships London, Brilliant, and Thomas and Mary, for Porstmouth, and sailed Tuesday morning. It is but justice to this old and distinguished corps to state that we never witnessed an embarkation conducted with more regularity and order. During a period of upwards of five years in this island, their state of discipline has been such as to reflect the highest credit on the Officer commanding, and the Officers and men generally, and it is with much regret we take our leave of this valuable and efficient body of men.

[*The Courier, April 24.*

Yesterday the dispatches for China, by the ship Princess Amelia, were closed at the East India House, and dilivered to the Purser of that ship.

The Dumfries Courier mentions the departure of two vessel with emigrants, for America, from that place, on Sunday and Wednesday last; and observes, "In the present groupe of 263 souls, there are very few tradesmen; by far the greater number have been bred as farmers and farm servants, and some of them possess considerable property.—One economical veteran, who wears 'a sack scarcely gude enough for a linseed bag,' carries out with him 1200l. in Sovereigns and there are numbers that can muster 50l, 60l., and 100l sterling."

[*The Morning Chronicle, April 27,*

THE LATE SIR JOHN SILVESTER'S WILL.—The Will of the late Sir JOHN SILVESTER, Bart, Recorder of London, was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 18th inst., by the oath of Lame HARRIET SILVESTER, the relict and sole executrix, the personals being sworn under 16,000*l.*—The bulk of the personal estate, including the leasehold house in Bloomsbury-square, is given to Lady SILVESTER, who is the residuary legatee. Amongst the legacies is one of 500*l.* to the testator's daughter, MATILDA, wife of the Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of Isleworth, Middlesex; and an annuity of 30*l.* for life to a servant. The freeholds and copyholds in the county of Essex aregiven to trustees (JOHN MAULE, of Bath, Esq. and CHARLES DYNELEY, Esq. of Doctors, Commons), for the use of the widow during her life, and, after her death, to his nephew, PHILIP CARTERET, Esq., of Lymington, Hants, a Post Captain in the Navy, and his heirs male—failing whom, to a nephew of Lady SILVESTER; similar remainders. The residue of the real estate is also given to her Ladyship absolutely. The Will is dated the 25th of April, 1820.

LORD BYRON.—We copy the following paragraph from a Paris Paper, without the means of giving any opinion upon its truth or falsehood:—"A letter from Italy gives the following details:—'Lord BYRON inhabited for some time past a country-house in the environs of Pavia, where he employed himself, it is said, in writing memoirs of himself. A superior Officer called upon him a few days since. A very lively altercation, of which the subject is unknown, soon took place between this Officer and the English poet. The menaces of the Officer became so violent, that the servant of Lord BYRON ran to his master's assistance. A sort of struggle ensued, in which the Officer received from the servant a stroke of a poniard, of which he died on the spot. The servant instantly fled. Lord BYRON remained in his house, and was taken into custody after a few hours. He is at this moment in one of the prisons of Pavia."—*Courier Francais.*

[*The Courier.—April 27.*

DEATH OF ALI PACHA OF JOANNINA.

All the doubts excited by the frequent contradictions of the French and German papers respecting the death of Ali Pacha, are set at rest by the following official details, extracted from the Austrian Observer of the 20th ult:—"After having lost all his troops, and been driven from every entrenchment Ali Pacha shut himself up with about fifty men in the keep of the fortress of Joannina. This tower was composed of three stories: the upper one was occupied by the Pacha and his suite; the middle one by his treasures, and the ground floor by a powder magazine. Chourishid Pacha summoned him several times to surrender, and replied to Ali's threat of blowing himself up, by a declaration that he would cause it to done himself if the surrender were delayed. On this, Ali Pacha opened a negociation, and demanded a safe conduct for himself, but was refused and informed that this point must depend on the Sultan's decision, but that he could not hope to obtain one, unless he began by surrendering all that he possessed, and repairing to any place which might be appointed for his residence. After several communications, Ali resolved to surrender (through the persuasion, say private letters of one of his women), and left only one man in the tower, with orders on a private signal being given, either to deliver up his treasures, or to set fire to the powder magazine. The captive Pacha was conducted with his fifty men, who were joined by one hundred others, to a small island on the lake of Joannina, not far distant from the citadel. Here Chourschid Pacha sent him an equal number of Turkish soldiers ostensibly as a guard of honour, but for the purpose of preventing his escape. For several days he was treated in this new residence with all the respect due to his rank. He received numerous visits, and seemed to entertain no apprehension for his personal safety. Even on the day of his death he called for wine, not being able to do without that liquor, though he remarked that the use of it was forbidden by the Law and the Prophet. Mean while the final sentence arrived from Constantinople, with orders to carry it into execution. This task devolved on the second Seraskier, or Governor of the Morea, Mahomet Pacha, who visited Ali on the 5th February, conversed with him for some time and killed him by suddenly stabbing him in the side with a dagger. Mahomet's attendants immediately entered, and severed Ali's head from his body. The troops of the latter soon learnt their master's fate, and commenced a furious attack on the Turkish soldiers. Many were killed on both sides, but the struggle was not of long duration, and the destruction of Ali's faithful Albanese was proclaimed by the cry of "Long live Sultan Mahmoud and his Visier Chourschid Pacha!"—Ali Pacha was eighty-four years of age.

Thus ended this extraordinary character, in whom the most opposite extremes were combined. He who had depopulated towns, and almost annihilated a whole people, the Suliots, saw his children put to death before he fell, and survived only to witness the desolation of all his race. Yet the cause which he had lately espoused shed a gleam of glory round his end: the despot and the oppressor will, perhaps, one day be forgotten in the name of ally and victim to the cause of Grecian Independence.

The.—Observer, April 8.

IRELAND-ABSENTEES-MIDDLEMEN.

In politics as in medicine, it is almost of as much importance to know from what a disease does *not* proceed, as to know from what it does.

PRIESTLEY.

We have, in various late articles on the subject of Ireland, endeavoured to point out what appeared to us the more prominent causes of the misery of the Irish peasantry, and consequently of their excesses. But it has been said, that in doing this we have committed a very great oversight; and that whatever injurious effects may result from the remains of the Catholic code, the tithe system, and the revenue laws, they are at least equalled, if not exceeded, by those that are occasioned by the *non-residence* of the principal land proprietors, and by the arbitrary and oppressive proceedings of their agents, and of the middlemen to whom they have let their estates. We are not disposed, however, to concur in the justice of this remark; and after bestowing on the subject all the attention in our power, we cannot resist coming to the conclusion, that the clamour which has been raised against absentees and middlemen is not only greatly exaggerated, but that it is, in fact, entirely destitute of foundation. We shall, in as few words as possible, state our reasons for holding this opinion; and the circumstance of its being so completely opposed to the common notions on the subject will procure for it a candid examination from such as would rather have their judgements depend on principle than on popular prejudice.

Absentee landlords are said to be injurious, *first* because they spend that wealth in another country which, had it been spent at home, would have been the means of enriching and affording employment to a great number of merchants and of industrious people; and *secondly*, because the country is deprived of the moral benefits that would result from their residence, and the peasantry left to be fleeced and plundered by those who have no permanent interest in their welfare, and whose only object is to enrich themselves. We shall offer a few remarks on each of these heads.

With regard to the *first*, or the disadvantages supposed to be occasioned by the landlords spending their incomes in another country, a few words will be sufficient to shew that it is altogether imaginary. The rents of the Irish absentee landlords are supposed to amount to *three*, or *three and a half* millions; but there is almost no specie in Ireland, and Irish bank notes do not circulate in England. How then are these rents remitted to the absentees? The answer is obvious. They can only be remitted in one way, and that is, by sending abroad an equivalent amount of the *raw produce, or of the manufactures of the country*. Were all the absentees to return to Ireland, there would be an increased demand in the home market for commodities or labour, or both, to the extent of *three, three and a half*, millions. But it is undeniable certain, that this increase of demand in the home market would be balanced by a precisely equivalent diminution of demand in the foreign market. And unless it could be shewn, that the foreign merchants trade for smaller profits than the home merchants, which is directly contrary to the fact, we must be satisfied, on the first statement of the matter, that the expenditure of those landlords who reside in London or Paris, it is no matter which, has just as great an effect in vivifying and animating industry in Ireland, as if they resided in Dublin or Cork. We shall be told, however, that the rents are neither remitted in specie, nor in bank notes, nor in Irish produce, but in drafts on foreign merchants, or *bills of exchange!* But what, we should like to know, is a bill of exchange? Is it not an order addressed to some individual, directing him to pay a debt *previously contracted*, to some other individual,? Celebrated as the merchants of England are for their generosity, they will not, we may depend upon it, furnish the Irish absentees with three thousand pounds, much less with three millions, without receiving an equivalent—that is, without receiving an equivalent amount of Irish commodities. Here, then, is the manner in which absentee expenditure operates. The agent of the landlord purchases from a merchant a bill of exchange equal to the rent he has to remit. But the merchant, in order to supply his correspondent with funds to pay the bill, *must*, for it is not optional with him, buy from the Irish agriculturists or manufacturers, produce of equal value to send to London. Is it not, then, perfectly indifferent to Ireland, or to any country, whether the landlord resides in it or not? If he is resident, his revenue will be *directly* expended by himself in the purchase of commodities: If he is not resident, it will be *indirectly* expended by the intervention of an agent or merchant. This is the entire difference, in so far as expenditure is concerned, between a landlord who resides and a landlord who is an absentee. The one lays out his rents in the purchase of Irish commodities which he imports into his house in Ireland, and consumes there; the other lays them out in the purchase of Irish commodities which he imports into, and consumes in London or Paris. And, therefore, if it cannot be proved, that the mere *act of consumption* is advantageous—that the spectacle of a feast can feed men, or that the explosion of the powder consumed in a *fue de joie* is really productive,—we must acknowledge, that the consumption of that portion of the annual income of every nation which is sent abroad to absentees contributes as much to the general wealth as the consumption of any other portion of income. It is not by sending abroad revenue, but by sending abroad the *capital* by whose agency revenue is produced, that nations are impoverished and ruined.

Even if the rents of the Irish absentees were remitted in specie, that would not in the least affect the question—How is this specie, obtained? Ireland has no mines of gold or silver; and if she sends these metals to England or France, she must previously have obtained them in exchange for an equivalent amount of Irish products; and the gain on this exchange would be fully equal to the gain on the direct expenditure of the landlord, supposing him to have re-

sided at home. The notions respecting the expenditure are injurious effects of absentee with those respect- exactly of the same kind It is now about a ing the balance of trade, FT. not in jest, but in century since Dr. Swift his believing and ad- good earnest, informed that they had only L. miring countrymen, and that out of this scanty 00,000 of cash to remit a neat million a ck they England! Those, and those only, to believe in the possibility of such a con- beli of affairs. may also conscientiously nk, that the ruin of Ireland is owing to he circumstance of Irish beef being eat and Irish linen worn in London rather than in Dublin!

The Dublin Weekly Register asks, whether Carton would have been so noble a place as it is, had the Duke of LEINSTER resided constantly in England? We believe it would *not*; and we also believe, that if Government had not expended a million in building martello towers on the Irish coast, there would have been no such towers there. A question of this kind is not to be decided by referring to particular cases. We concede at once that many districts of Ireland and of Scotland are benefited by the residence of proprietors; but we contend, that, in a general point of view, when we refer, not to this or that estate, but to the whole country, it does not signify a straw whether they consume their incomes here or in New Holland.

With regard to the *second* branch of this inquiry, or that which regards the supposed want of moral influence, and of the protection which, it is taken for granted, a landlord would vouchsafe to his tenants in a higher degree than will be done by agents or middlemen, it is not so easy to arrive at any positive conclusion. An extensive and opulent proprietor has unquestionably the means, provided he has the inclination, of doing a vast deal of good. "A man of family and estate," ought, says Dr JOHNSON, "to consider himself as having the charge of a district. over which he is to diffuse civility and happiness, and to give an example of good order, virtue, and piety." But our business is not with men as they *ought* to be, but as they *are*. The question respecting the supposed superiority of resident to absentee landlords in promoting the civilization and refinement of the country, must be decided by an inquiry into the conduct of each class, and not by reasoning founded on what that conduct should be. Are the estates of the absentees worse managed than the estates of resident landlords? If they are, then non-residence must be injurious, but if not, not.

Now, if we refer to this simple and decisive criterion, and do not suffer our judgments to be biassed by mere declamatory invective, we shall find, that although there are many individual instances of mismanagement, the estates of absentee landlords are, on the whole, quite as well managed as the estates of those who are resident. We mentioned, in a former number, that the noble estate of Earl FITZWILLIAM in Wicklow, consisting of about 70,000 acres, is in the highest possible state of cultivation, and is occupied by the most affluent and independent tenantry of any in Ireland. We are aware, that it would be most improper to attempt to draw any general conclusion from this particular case. But it would be easy to produce many similar instances. Mr. TIGHE, M. P. the intelligent author of the Survey of the County of Kilkenny, a work which certainly stands at the very head of that class of publications, states distinctly, that "in *many* instances absentees are the *best landlords*." (p. 586.) And Mr. WAKEFIELD, whose general opinions are unfavourable to non-residence, but who is too candid to conceal or colour any fact which makes against his own views, corroborates Mr. TIGHE's statement. The largest estate in Ireland is situated in the county of Galway, and belongs to a gentleman, Mr ——, who constantly resides on it; but it exhibits throughout every mark of the most wretched cultivation;" and if," says Mr WAKEFIELD, "it be compared with the estate of Lord FITZWILLIAM, we shall be puzzled to find out the truth of the incessant complaints made against absentees." (Vol. I. p. 259). When noticing the county of Roscommon, Mr. WAKEFIELD says, "that the large property belonging to the then resident proprietor, Lord——, was the worst managed he had ever seen." "I found every where," says he, "cabins of the most wretched aspect, infamous stone roads, very minute divisions of land, and a superabundant and miserable population. I do not recollect to have travelled through *any estate in Ireland which presented such a scene of desolation*; and nothing astonished me so much as the multitude of poverty-struck inhabitants, from whom I could learn very little more than that the estate belonged to "My Lord," whom they *loaded with imprecations*." (Vol. 1 p 274.) All resident landlords are not——, and all non-resident landlords are not FITZWILLIAMS; but certainly there does not, in point of fact, seem to be the shadow of a reason for preferring the former to the latter.

It should also be recollected, that by far the largest portion of the property in Ireland belonging to absentees, is let on *perpetuity leases*, or, as the Scots term it, *feued* The tenants are thus, in fact, the real proprietors. Their superior has no power whatever to interfere in the management of the estate. When his quit rent is paid, he has no farther claim on the property The immense tract of country belonging to the LANSDOWNE family, in Ireland, is all let on perpetuity leases, and at a rent which does not now exceed a fourth or a fifth part of its real value. Lord DONERAILE has an estate in Cork, for which he gets a perpetual rent of L.2,000; but the estate is really worth L.18,000. The vast estate belonging to the Marquis of DONEGALL is let on leases of *sixty-one* years, and at a rent far below its real value. In the county of Kerry, Lord KENMARE, one of the absentees has an estate which brings him L 8000 a-year; it is let on perpetuity leases, and his Lordship's tenants, who are the real proprietors, get a profit rent of L.40,000 a-year! Lord POOIS, another absentee, has an estate in the same county, from which he gets L.1,900 a-year; but the leases are indeterminable, and the real proprietors have relet the estate for L 28,000 a-year of profit! The estate of the CHANDOS family, now in possession of the Marquis of BUCKINGHAM, is all let on perpetuity leases. Now, when such is the fact, is it at all surprising that the *nominal* owners should decline living on estates over which they have no control, and which really belong to others? When, in the reign of HENRY VIII. an act was passed compelling absentees to return to Ireland, under penalty of forfeiting their estates, the [illegible] NORFOLK, and the EARLS of SHREWSBURY, BERKELEY, and others, made a voluntary surrender of large tracts of land to the Crown rather than comply with the provisions of [illegible]surd and so oppresive a statute Should a similar act be passed at this moment, we believe it would have a nearly a similar effect. Can it be supposed, that the apprehension of the loss of £900 a-year would be sufficient to induse Lord Powis to reside upon an estate which did not belong to him, and where he could not execute a single improvement, or make a single alteration.?

It may, however, be supposed, that when the real proprietors of estates are resident, they will be ready to remedy evils of which the absentee must necessarily be ignorant, and that they will be disposed to protect their tenantry from oppression. But such, we regret to say, is not really the case. On the contrary, there is good reason to conclude, that there is infinitely less of fleecing and extortion practised on the tenants of absentee landlords, than on those of residents. An English nobleman or gentleman would spurn the idea of having the leases to his tenants determined by the amount of the presents they had made to his lady, his daughters, his mistress, or his agent. But we have the authority of Mr, WAKEFIELD for saying, that this disgraceful practice is almost universal in Ireland. As a sample of the protection afforded by the resident landlords to their tenants, Mr WAKEFIELD tells us, that when the late—— appointed an agent for his estate, which is one of the largest in Ireland, he borrowed from him L.20,000. The agent who was a man of principle, and who wished it to be clearly understood, whether he was to follow the usual custom, and to receive presents from the tenants, asked his employer in what manner he wished him to act, "Get all you can," was the short but emphatic reply! (Vol.1. P. 299.

So much for Absentees. The clamour against Middlemen is, if possible, still more unfounded. Middlemen are indispensable to every country in the situation of Ireland. Where the great mass of the people are entirely destitute of capital, landlords must let their estates to such as have it; and none but those who are desirous of the utter extermination of a third, or, most probably, a half of the cotters, can object to the middlemen, or capitalists, reletting the farms they have taken from the landlords in smaller portions. But then we are asked, why does not the landlord himself directly let the land to the cotters, without the intervention of the middlemen? To this it is sufficient to reply, that if the landlord found such a method of managing his estate to be for his interest, it would be quite unnecessary to advise him to adopt it. He would do so of his own accord. Neither is there the vestige of truth in the assertion, that the middlemen have an interest in the oppression of their tenants,—*in grinding them*, as Lord CLARE phrased it, *into powder*! So far from his being the case, the middlemen is, in truth, far more interested in the prosperity of his tenants than the landlord. If the subtenants fail, the middleman must make up their rents to the owner of the estate; and, when such is the case, is it not worse than absurd to say, that he has no interest in their welfare? The proprietor of an estate worth L 10,000, L.20,000, or L. 30,000 a-year, can afford to play the despot.

...ch a man may, ...se very harsh measures towards h... he may harass them by prosecutions ... game and other equally wise laws, an... reject them whenever their rents fall into arrear. But the middleman must act with greater caution. If his subtenants were to become bankrupt, and the property to be thrown on his hands, he could hardly escape being ruined. It is for the interest of middlemen that there should be subtenants, but it is not for their interest to ruin them; just as it is for the interest of the physicians that there should be patients, though it is certainly far from their interest to dispatch them by a summary process.

It is said that middlemen are injurious, because they are generally Protestants, and frequently Orangemen, and their subtenants Catholics. It is seldom, however, that a man thinks of gratifying his bigotry at the expense of his purse. Besides, this is an observation which applies rather to the *past* than to the present state of Ireland; for, since the relaxation of the penal laws, many of the Catholics have become middlemen, and some of them have acquired large landed properties. Supposing, however, that the observation was applicable to the present state of the country, the source of the evil, it is plain, is not in the employment of middlemen, but in the Catholic code. Repeal the wreched remnant of this barbarous code, do not deprive a man of his political privileges and constitutional rights, because he chooses to say mass and believes in purgatory, and there is an end to every oppression that can spring from this source.

We think we have now said more than enough to shew the erroneousness of the opinions entertained by those who suppose that the non-residence of the landed proprietors and the subletting of their estates to middlemen, have had any perceptible effect in degrading the condition of the peasantry of Ireland and in stimulating them to acts of outrage. The real causes of their poverty and of their excesses must be sought in the political circumstances of the country, and in its redundant population. Let complete and unqualified emancipation be given to the Catholics, let the oppressive and odious burden of tithes be struck off, and the revenue laws revised and amended, and a vast progress will be made in tranquillizing and improving Ireland. It is in vain to palter with these great and growing evils. They must be thoroughly reformed, or Ireland will certainly continue, as at present, to be torn by the most implacable animosities, and to form a positive and heavy encumbrance on the resources of this country.

[*The Scotsman Jan.* 12.

MAMMOTH CAVE IN KENTUCKY.

The following account of this extraordinary cavity we abridge from the last *Liverpool Mercury*.—It is the relation by a Mr. Nahum Ward, of his visit to it:—

"It was seven in the evening when I reached the hospitable mansion of Mr. Miller, the overseer of Messrs. Wilkins and Gratz, (in whose land the cave opens) who made arrangements for my visiting the cave next morning, by procuring me two guides, lamps, &c.—At eight in the morning, I left the house in company with the guides, taking with us two large lamps, a compass, and some refreshment. You advance into the cave west one mile, then south-west to the chief city, which is six miles from the entrance. The avenue is from 60 to 100 feet in height, and about the same in width, until you come to the cross roads, or chief city, and is nearly upon a level; the floor, or bottom, being covered with loose limestones and saltpetre earth. When I reached this immense area (chief city) which contains upwards of eight acres, without a single pillar to support the arch, which is entire over the whole, I was struck dumb with astonishment. I can give you but a faint idea of this chief city: nothing under heaven can be more sublimely grand than this place, covered with a solid arch at least 100 feet high, and, to all appearance, entire.

"After entering the chief city, I perceived five large avenues leading out of it, from 60 to 100 feet in width, and from 40 to 80 in height. The walls (all of stone) are arched, and from 40 to 80 feet perpendicular height before the arch commences. We rested ourselves for a few minutes on some limestone slabs, near the centre of this gloomy area; and then took our departure through one of the avenues almost north, and parallel with the avenue leading from the chief city to the mouth of the cave, which we continued for upwards of two miles, when we entered the second city. This is covered with one arch, nearly 200 feet high in the centre, and very similar to the first city. We descended through an avenue which rose to the east about 300 rods, when we came upon a third area, about 200 feet square and 50 in height, which had a pure and delightful stream of water issuing from the side of the wall, about 60 feet high, and which fell upon some broken stones, and was afterwards entirely lost to our view. After passing this beautiful sheet of water a few yards, we came to the end of this passage.

"We then returned about one hundred yards, and entered a small avenue, which carried us within the walls of the fourth city, which is not inferior to the second, having an arch that covers at least six acres. In this last avenue, the farther end of which must be four miles from the chief city, and ten from the mouth of the cave, are upwards of twenty large piles of saltpetre-earth on one side of the avenue, and broken limestone heaped up on the other, *evidently the work of human hands.*

"We now entered the last avenue from the chief city, which carried us south-east about nine hundred yards, when we entered the fifth city, whose arch covers upwards of four acres of level ground strewed with broken limestone. *Fire-beds of uncommon size, with brands of cane lying around them, are interspersed throughout the city.*

"After much difficulty from the smallness of the passage, which is about ten feet in height, we entered on the side of a chamber at least one hundred and eighty feet in circumference, and whose arch is about one hundred and fifty feet high in the centre. Having marked arrows pointing downwards upon the slab-stones around the little passage through which we had ascended, we walked forward nearly to the centre of this area. The avenue, or passage, was as large as any that we had entered; and how far we might have travelled, had our lights held out, is unknown. It is supposed that *Green River*, a stream navigable for boats several hundred miles, passes over three branches of this cave.

"It was nearly one o'clock when we descended 'the passage of the chimney.' The guide whom I had left seated on the rocks was quite alarmed at our long absence, and was heard by us a long time before we reached the passage to descend to him, hallooing with all his might, fearing we had lost our track in the ruins above.

"Very near the vertical passage, and not far from where I left my guide sitting, I found some very beautiful specimens of soda, which I brought out with me.

"We returned over piles of saltpetre-earth and fire beds, out of one avenue into another, until at last, with great fatigue and a dim light, we entered the walls of the chief city.

"I found, when in the last-mentioned large avenue or upper chamber, many curiosities, such as Glauber salts, Epsom salts, flint, yellow ochre, spar of different kinds, and some petrifactions, which I brought out, together with a mummy, which was found at the second hoppers. We happily arrived at the mouth of the cave about three in the morning, nearly exhausted and worn down with nineteen hour's continued fatigue.

"I was near fainting on leaving the cave, and inhaling the vapid air of the atmosphere, after having so long breathed the pure air which is occasioned by the nitre of the cave. The pulse beat stronger when in the cave, but not so fast as when upon the surface.

"The last I shall mention is a very winding avenue, which branches off at the second hoppers, and runs west and south-west for more than two miles: this is called the haunted chamber, from the echo of the sound made in it. The arch of this avenue is very beautiful, incrusted with limestone, spar, and in many places the columns of spar are truly elegant, extending from the ceiling to the floor. I discovered in this avenue a very high dome, in or near the centre of the arch, apparently fifty feet high, hung in rich drapery, festooned in the most fanciful and romantic manner for six or eight feet from the hangings, and in colours the most rich and brilliant. The columns of spar and the stalactites in this chamber are extremely romantic in their appearance, with the reflection of one or two lights. There is a chair formed of this spar, called Wilkins's arm-chair, which is very large, and stands in the centre of the avenue, and is encircled with many smaller ones. Columns of spar fluted, and studded with knobs of spar and stalactites, drapery of various colours superbly festooned, and hung in the most graceful manner, are shown with the greatest brilliancy from the reflection of lamps.

"We returned by a beautiful pool of water, which is called the *Pool of Clitorius*, after the '*Fons Clitorius*' of the classics, which was so pure and delightful to the taste, that, after drinking of it, a person had no longer a taste for wine. We returned by *Wilkins's arm-chair*, and back to the *Second Hoppers*. It was at this place I found the *Mummy* which I before alluded to, where it had been placed by Mr. Wilkins, from another part of the cave, for preservation. It is a female, about six feet in height, and so perfectly dried as to weigh but twenty pounds when I found it.

"She must have been some personage of

high distinction, if we may judge from the order in which she was buried. Mr. Wilkins informed me she was first found by some labourers, while digging for saltpetre-earth, in a part of the cave about 3 miles from the entrance, buried eight feet deep between four limestone-slabs, seated with the knees brought close to the body, which is erect; the hands clasped, and laid upon the stomach; the head upright. She was muffled up and covered with a number of garments made of a species of wild hemp, and the bark of a willow which formerly grew in Kentucky. The cloth is of a curious texture and fabric, made up in the form of blankets or winding-sheets, with very handsome borders. Bags of different sizes were found by her side, made of the same cloth, in which were deposited her jewels, beads, trinkets, and implements of industry: all which are very great curiosities, being different from any thing of the Indian kind ever found in this country.

"Among the articles was a musical instrument, made of two pieces of cane, put together something like the double flageolet, and curiously interwoven with elegant feathers: she had likewise by her side, a bowl of uncommon workmanship, and a vandyke made of feathers, very beautiful."

The Manchester Guardian, March 23.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Mr. HUME moved for several returns connected with the state of the country, which were ordered. He also presented a petition from a person in Canada, respecting the improvident manner in which waste land was disposed of. The same Gentleman also moved for a return of the penalties imposed under the Hawkers' Act, and how these penalties were disposed of; which were ordered.—Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the expenses of collecting the revenues in Ireland.

HENRY HUNT.

Sir ROBERT WILSON presented a petition, signed by 1,500 of the inhabitants of Greenock, with a view of procuring a mitigation of the punishment which Mr. Hunt was then suffering in Ilchester gaol. In presenting this petition, Sir R. Wilson observed, that the punishment to which that individual was sentenced, severe enough in itself, was aggravated by the secret and oppressive arrangements and rules of the Magistrates, whose conduct towards him excited a general feeling of indignation through the country. He knew that the Magistrates of Somersetshire entertained feelings of animosity against Mr. Hunt. He was, however, desirous of stating that Sir Charles Bamfield, when he came to fill the office of High Sheriff for that county, had commanded that he should be treated in the way in which offenders of his kind had been always treated in every prison in the kingdom: and he looked to it that these directions were obeyed: but when he went out of office, these oppressive regulations were again enforced. An imprisonment of two years and a half was surely sufficient; but it was a great aggravation of that punishment to pass his imprisonment in a damp, noisome, pestilential gaol, in a dark room, where he could enjoy neither the freshness of the air, nor the light of the sun: he was not allowed even the use of good water, but was obliged to drink water flowing through sinks and privies; and he was deprived of the services of his friends and family, in consequence of being immured in solitary confinement. He thought this treatment of Mr. Hunt most unfortunate for the character of the justice of the country; and he thought that his Majesty's Ministers ought, long since, to have relieved Mr. Hunt from the excess of punishment, either by the remission of his sentence, or by the removal of him to a suitable place of confinement. He concluded with moving that the petition be brought up.

Mr. WARRE seconded the motion. He said that by the regulations established in Ilchester gaol, Mr. Hunt was put on a level with felons. Among these regulations he understood there was one which prohibited Mr. Hunt from seeing any one, whether on business or otherwise, unless he went into the common room, which was the visiting room for felons. The only persons whom he wished to see were his surgeon, his attorney, and his family, and these certainly ought to have access to him.

Mr. DICKINSON said, as the rules and regulations made by the Magistrates received the sanction of the Judges, they ought to remain the laws of the prison.

Mr. HUME said he held in his hands the affidavits of two persons who demanded access to Mr. Hunt, but were refused, until an order came down from the Judges of the King's Bench, authorising a free communication with these persons. He had also the letter of the High Sheriff to Mr. Hunt, which he would read, to shew that he was kept in solitary confinment. The Hon. Member then read the letter from the High Sheriff, which expressed his opinion, that no one ought to be condemned to solitary imprisonment, except by the judgment of the law; that it was not, he believed, the intention of the Judge who passed sentence on him to subject him to this species of confinement, but he was sorry to be obliged to inform him, that he could not any longer afford him that free communication which he so much desired.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE denied that Mr. Hunt was treated with any undue degree of severity, and insisted that he ought to be content with the rules to which the other prisoners were subject. He acknowledged that the report of the Commissioners contained some aggravated cases, and that they had effected a good object, in exposing the improper treatment to which the prisoners were subjected.

Mr, M. A. TAYLOR thought the Magistrates were to blame. They should have given the benefits of good water, of cleanliness, and of purifying air, to every part of the prison. He was of opinion that some proceedings ought to be founded on the report of the Commissioners.

Mr. BENNET said the regulations for Ilchester gaol were the most oppressive and arbitrary he had ever heard of. He would have them published to the world, and hung up in *terrorem* for all the people in England. The Somerset Magistrates were the only Magistrates who could put such regulations in force, and Ilchester gaol was the only prison in England where such rules prevailed.

Mr. Alderman WOOD said the Magistrates were so fickle and so undetermined that they altered the regulations five or six times, and they had been altered solely for the purpose of affecting Mr. Hunt, and he could not but think that this increase of severity towards him, arose out of the inquiry of which he had been the cause. After a few words from Mr. LENNARD, the petition was read and ordered to be printed.

ILCHESTER GAOL.

Mr. Alderman WOOD moved that the evidence taken before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Ilchester gaol be printed, as well as the report of the Commissioners.

Mr. Secretary PEEL expressed his assent, and they were ordered to be printed, and certain evidence taken at Ilchester gaol before the Coroner, on the 19th and 20th of Jan. was also ordered to be laid upon the table.

Mr. CREEVE[illegible] an account of all profits, which ha[illegible] to the public by the abolition of sine[illegible]s, under an Act 57th of the late reign; and [illegible]o for an account of the number and amount of pensions created on account of the abolition of sinecure places by virtue of this Bill.—After some debate, the motions were agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when Mr. HUME moved, that [illegible] order to enable the House to judge of the [illegible]riety of voting the supplies for the navy and [illegible]arines, it was expedient to know the estimates for which the the sum of 1,781,000l. had been voted. After considerable discussion, the gallery was cleared for a division. For the motion, 78; against it, 129—mojority against the motion, 51.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE RIOTS.

Mr. PEEL said the question was, whether or not there were sufficient grounds to institute the inquiry. Had such grounds been stated in the speech of the hon. member, or did they appear on the face of the documents themselves? That there were allegations of outrage in the petition of the city of London; he at once admitted; but when he looked to the evidence, he saw that, even upon that *ex-parte* examination, these allegations were not supported. He made no doubt but that the object of the Sheriff was to prevent disturbance; but still, under all the circumstances, his presence there was not much calculated to promote that object. Upon the whole, when he considered that the soldiers were first induced to leave their barracks, in order to rescue their companions from the violence of the people—when he considered, too, that one of the life-guardsmen, having been struck by the Sheriff, offered no violence in return—he thought that no case was made out to sustain the motion of the worthy alderman.

Mr. DENMAN said the worthy alderman (Sir Wm. Curtis) with a convenient piece of law, told the house that the Sheriff had no right to be present at the funeral, because his colleague happened to be in Brighton; so that while one Sheriff was detained at a watering-place or a turtle-feast, it was the worst of illegality for his colleague to discharge his duty, by preserving the public peace.

After some observations from Mr. BANKES Mr. G. BENNET, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, and Mr. HUME, the house divided.—

For the motion. 56
Against it. 184
Majority . . .——125

SALT DUTIES.

Mr. CALCRAFT rose, pursuant to his notice on a former night, to draw the attention of the house to a subject which he felt called for the prompt interposition of parliament. Those who were members of the former parliament would recollect, that, in 1818, he had moved for the appointment of a committee upon the salt duties, with a view to examine what reduction might safely be attempted in those enormous duties on this important article of consumption. That motion was lost by so small a majority as seven. In the session of 1819 the motion for a committee was granted, & their report stated, that but for the state of the finances of the United Kingdom, they would have considered it their duty to instruct their chairman to move for a bill to effect the repeal of those duties. Things were, since that period, altered for the better, and he believed it would not militate with the prosperous state of our finances, to move now for leave [illegible]ring in a bill for gradually abrogating this tax within a given number of years. The amount of this tax altogether was 15s. per bushel, and his intention was to propose that the repeal should begin progressively, so as to effect the total repeal in the

space of three years, at the rate of 5s. per bushel reduced in the amount of duty each succeeding year. This tax had, it was remarkable, grown to its present enormous amount progressively. Its commencement was in the regin of King William and Queen Mary, and as its duration was expected to be but temporary, its amount was also extremely moderate, being no more than three halfpence pegallon. It, however, did not expire with this reign, as had been intended; but was continued until the reign of George II. when it reached the enormous amount, as it was then termed, of 8d. per gallon, or 5s. per bushel. It was increased by the 38th Geo. III. to 10s. per bushel, and at this time it was as high as 15s. in consequence of the 48th of George III. Considering the manner this tax affected various branches of industry, he conceived it was laid on in the most arbitrary and unjust manner. The very meanest labourer in the country, in fact, consumed ten times more than any man in his (Mr. Calcraft's) situation of life could possibly consume. He did not know whether it was necessary or not to go further into details. But when it was recollected that no man in the country consumed salt for less than six-and-thirty times its original cost, the necessity for the repeal of the must be quite obvious and undeniable. In a pamphlet written by Mr. Burke in the year 1769, he thought it of importance to remark, that "among the great advantages you Englishmen enjoy over your neighbours, the French, is, that of eating your salt for for two-pence per pound, while the French pay five-pence." The case was altered; the free people of England now pay more than the enslaved people of France did then. Every man who had spoken or written on the subject, agreed that salt was an article above all others that ought not to be taxed. He should not take up the time of the house further, and should therefore move for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual reduction of the salt tax.

Mr. DAVENPORT seconded the motion, and fully concurred in all that had been said by the hon. mover. Although that hon. gentleman would not, he feared, receive the thanks of the hon. gent. under him (Mr. D.). yet he might reckon upon the thanks of the farmers, the gratitude of the country, and the blessings of the poor. (Hear, hear.) The inhabitants of the meanest cottage paid in this tax 4d. per week (16s. or 17s. per annum) and, according to the number of his family, 25s. or 30s. a year, a sum equal to the average of half his rent.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was sorry that his duty obliged him to oppose the motion of the hon. gentleman. It would have afforded his Majesty's government the greatest satisfaction had they been able to accede to the proposition; but after what had been already done by parliament towards lessening the burdens of the people, it was impossible to extend relief further at present. He should oppose the hon. gentleman's motion merely because the time was not ripe for further reduction. He should, therefore, content himself with moving the previous question.

Dr. PHILLIMORE agreed with the hon. mover in every word he had uttered in describing the tax as oppressive, and that it ought to reduced; but he felt himself obliged to agree with the right hon. gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) that its repeal was not practicable at the present moment.

Mr. E[illegible]RTON deprecated the inequality of the salt [illegible] and should support the motion for its repeal.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY would be quite happy, if the state of the finances enabled government to lower the tax now proposed. The salt tax was liable to many pathetic appeals—the fisherman and the dairyman might naturally complain; but what tax might not press upon other people; and if all the taxes were to be thus piece meal reduced, what would be left to suport the credit of the state? The question now before the house was, whether the proposed repeal of the salt tax was compatible with the previous votes of the houses, and with those financial operations now going forward. (Hear.) Unless the house was prepared to make a total infraction upon the financial system in which they had hitherto acted—(hear), unless they were prepared to rescind the votes they had already come to, they could not yield to the proposition of the hon. member (Mr. Calcraft,) If they once yielded, when was the system of alteration to stop? Not only that, but the whole amount of the sinking fund, would lie prostrate—(hear, and a laugh), and be destroyed. He begged leave to caution gentlemen, if they were sincere in their desires to maintain a sinking fund, not to be become the allies of the common enemy, (hear, hear) and vote for the repeal of all the taxes together. If one gentleman voted for the repeal of the malt-tax to-night—another for that on salt to-morrow night—and a third for that on leather on some other night, he begged of them to consider whether, by so doing, they would not carry an object, though the general feeling of the house might be against them.—(Cries of hear, from the Opposition) They would neither be acting a consistent part, nor supporting the financial system they had hitherto supported, nor, above all, keeping the pledge they gave the house and the world, if they hazarded that fund on which the negociations respecting the five per cents, were now going forward. (Hear, hear).

After a number of other members (amongst whom were Mr. BROUGHAM and Mr. PEEL.) had addressed the houses, a division took place—

For the motion. 165
Against it. 169
Majority against the motion——4

The house adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

CORN LAWS.

Lord KING begged to call the attention of the Earl of Liverpool to an alteration which he understood was intended to be made in the corn laws. It was now universally ackowledged that the detestable corn bill of 1815 had failed in its object, which was to raise the price of corn. It had unfortunately passed that house, and received the sanction of the bench of Bishops, who, out of a common regard for their own character, ought to have abstained from supporting it; for it must naturally be imputed to them that they acted from the sole desire of enhancing the value of tithes. However, this holy alliance of bishops, ministers, and county members, carried the bill through, though it had not the desired effect of raising the rents or increasing the tithes. These three great powers were seized with an extraordnary fear of plenty—or, to use a word which he had good authority for using, with a "hydrophobia" of plenty —(A laugh.) Seeing that the bishops had already made an alteration in the liturgy on a memorable occasion, he should not now be surprised to find that they strucks the word "plenty" out of it, in their horror of every thing it implied. But it appeared to him, that their conduct upon the question of the corn bill, was little calculated to do credit to, or exalt the church in the estimation of the public. He now wished to know from the noble earl (Liverpool) what opinion he entertained on the subject in question?

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said he was decidedly against raising the price of corn; but looking at the question in all its bearings, he thought it might be expedient to adopt different regulations respecting importation from those which now existed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 1

HALF PAY.

Sir G. CLARKE brought up a return of the number of persons receiving half-pay who were in holy orders.—Laid on the table.

MR. HENRY HUNT.

Mr. WARRE presented a partition from the inhabitants of Taunton, in Somersetshire, expressing their concern at the sufferings which Mr. Hunt was compelled to endure in Ilchester gaol.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said he was entrusted with a similar petition from the town of Blackburn, in Lancashire. This petition was deserving the serious consideration of parliament, and was signed by upwards of 5,000 persons. The hon. baronet (Sir T. Lethbridge) had said that he was sorry Mr. Hunt was ever confined in Ilchester gaol. So was he (Mr. Hobhouse,) but he was glad for the sake of the public—(hear, hear,) who should regard Mr. Hunt in the light of a benefactor—(hear, hear.) No matter what his failing or his conduct be, it could not be denied but he had rendered a great public service in exposing the unheard-of atrocities which were practised in Ilchester gaol.

Mr. Alderman WOOD presented a petition on the same subject, signed by 4,000 of the inhabitants of Bolton, in Lancashire.

The petitions were read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRENFELL wished to be informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if his Majesty's ministers had made up their minds, whether the 5,000,000l. which was set apart for a sinking fund, was meant to operate in the reduction of the national debt by simple interest, or at a compound rate?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the question put by the hon. gentleman was one of very great importance; whether it was to operate by simple or compound interest was entirely at the disposal of parliament.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS FROM THE ARMY.

Colonel DAVIES moved for a return of all officers of the army dismissed from the service without trial by court martial, since the year 1793, specifying the number of each rank.—Ordered.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY--NAVY ESTIMATES

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the house resolved itself into a committee of supply on the Navy estimates, and several sums were voted.

Sir J. OSBORNE then moved that a sum not exceeding 57,616l. 5s. 1d. be granted to his Majesty to defray the charges of salaries and contingent expenses of the Admiralty-Office for the year 1822.

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Sir M. RIDLEY said that he felt it his duty to renew his motion in that committee for the reduction of the grant for defraying the salaries of the junior Lords of the Admiralty. The Admiralty Board was formed in the time of King William. From the most authentic information which he could obtain, he found that in the year 1702, there were but four junior lords; the same number continued in 1790; in 1814 there were five, and the same number remained in 1817; since then the number had been increased to six. During the time of war, he believed, there might be occasion for six junior Lords; but now that the public business had materially lessened, that the country was in a state of great distress and that economy was called for by all, he thought the House would see the necessity of reducing them by two. At the present time there were 21,000 men voted for the service of the year under this branch of the service, and there were, he believed, about 150 ships in commission; in war, there were 14,000 men, and nearly 1200 ships in commission, and, in this comparatively reduced state of the navy, surely five Lords altogether were sufficient to discharge the duties of the Board of Admiralty. There was one defence which had been

offered for the continuance of these Lords which he thought was really ludicrous. It had been said that the board was necessary for the education of young politicians; to qualify them in fact, "for high and efficient stations" (a laugh). He would put it to the House whether, if there was any branch of the public service which required more than ordinary attention, and some degree of experience, that branch was not the naval (hear); and yet it was urged for the continuance of these six Lords, that they were young gentlemen learning their lessons. He regretted the removal of his right hon. friend opposite (Sir George Warrender) who certainly had been very well paid for receiving his own education; but as he had succeeded to the Board of Controul, he (Sir M. R.) feared the removal was none of the best; as, there being nothing for him to do at the latter Board, he might forgret all he had been taught at his own political school. He (Sir M. R.) had been assured, that some time since a young gentleman of rank, who wished to serve his country, under the care of the noble marquis opposite, had been appointed to the Board of Controul; and being anxious to perform his public duty, went to the office, and was told "he was not wanted." The gentleman replied, "Oh, yes; I am a commissioner."—"Well, sir, that is of no consequence; you need not attend until you are summoned."—"When shall I be summoned?"—"It is impossible to say, sir, but the last summons was issued about three years ago" (alaugh.) He really feared his right hon. friend being promoted to this board, would get out of practice (laughter.) The noble marquis had promised that no reduction consistent with sound principles would be opposed; provided regard were paid to "vested interests." It certainly appeared that these offices were considered vested interests; for on the late appointment of an hon. gentleman (Mr. Keith Douglas) to one of them, a circular letter had been sent round to the correspondents of the mercantile house in which he was a partner, stating, that as he had been appointed to a situation at the Admiralty, he had retired from business, and his name would appear no longer in the firm. He would be sorry if the hon. member should lose both his situations (a laugh.) The sense of the country upon the subject of the reduction of taxation had long been declared; and he believed that the division last night had shewn the sense of the house upon the same subject. Those who supported the motion for repealing the salt tax, would, he trusted, give their support to the amendment he was about to propose, and thus satisfy the country that they were not altogether indifferent to the consideration of the public expenditure. The hon. baronet concluded by moving an amendment, reducing the proposed vote by 2000l.

Sir George Cockburn said the Board of Admiralty was in some respects a Military Board; and it acted at different places at the same time, two of its members forming a quorum. It might happen that the safety of the state might depend upon the board being able to act. He had visited the dockyards, and had received much assistance from the very Lord who would have been reduced, if the last motion of the hon. baronet on this subject had been carried. The board had, besides, an extensive civil jurisdiction, and he found it necessary to have persons of general knowledge to assist him.

Sir J. Sebright agreed with the hon. baronet, who moved the amendment, that it was not the sum but the principle which was the subject of discussion (hear, hear). It was true that these two junior Lords could spend only two thousand pounds a year; but, if members of that House, they could vote away thousands (cheers). He thought no man in his senses could contend that the same number of Lords was necessary in peace as in war. The public expenditure ought to be retrenched. He feared that upon the question of last night, there were many members who were judges in their own cause.

The Marquis of Londonderry said that if a feeling existed in any quarter, that the influence of the crown was too great, let, hon. gentlemen look at it like statesmen—let them look at it as Mr. Burke and Mr. Dunning had done—in a fair and manly way, and with the purpose of effecting an intelligible reform. He knew that it was contended out of doors, by those whose habits and station in life did not enable them to take an extensive view of the proceedings of the house, that the influence was too great.—(Much cheering from the opposition benches.) *If it were meant to deprive the crown of the influence fairly and properly belonging to it, the blance of the constitution was destroyed.*—(Hear hear.) Mr. Burke and Mr. Dunning had both been of this opinion, and had avowed it in their projects of reform. He must, however, protest against this mode of reforming the constitution of this country piece-meal.—(Hear.) He would venture to say, that at no period in the history of the country had there been in the House of Commons so few servants of the crown;—(hear)—and he would add, that at no former period was the popular interest so great within the walls of parliament.—(Hear, hear.) It was this indirect mode of altering established institutions that was likely to affect the constitution itself; because, he might trust to the good sense of the house, if the question were looked at openly and fairly, to prevent the adoption of any mischievous proposition; but if it were attacked piece-meal, the effect must be to bring the constitution into contempt and discredit; and parliament would, in the end, cease to view it with that degree of interest and anxiety with which, had not such propositions been made, they would continue to regard it.

Mr. Stuart Wortley believed the business of the Admiralty could be done with a less number of Lords, and he believed the circumstances of the times made it imperative on him to vote for the reduction of public establishments. He was bound to support all economy consistent with the safety of the country. He thought the safety of the country would not be affected by the reduction of one Lord of the Admiralty, and, therefore, he was led to give his vote in favour of retrenchment.

Admiral Sotheron, Mr. Marryatt, Lord Althorpe, Admiral Harvey, Sir C. Cole (for Glamorganshire), and Mr. Grenfell expressed themselves favourable to the amendment. On a division, there appeared for Sir M. W. Ridley's amendment, 182; against it, 128. Majority in favour of the amendment for reducing the Lords of Admirrlty from six to four, 54.

Mr. Hume subsequently moved a deduction of 25 per cent. to be made from the highest class of salariesto clerks in the Admiralty. which was rejected by 107 to 36. Four other divisions took place, chiefly with a view to delay. The numbers were, 99 to 28—97 to 21—94 to 23—94 to 21.—The House adjourned about one o'clock till Monday.

[*he Manchester Guardian*,—*March* 9,

L A W.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Wednesday, April 17.

FREEMAN AND CHASE v. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs who were the owners of 42 chests of indigo shipped on board the Cerberus by Messrs Mackintyre, of Calcutta, and the freight paid homeward. It appeared that the Cerberus sustained some injury on her voyage, and put into the Cape of Good Hope, where she was lost upon the breakers, and where the indigo was landed and sold by directions of the captain. The prime cost was between 3000*l.* and 4000*l*; the indigo was sold at the Cape for about 2000*l.* and reshipped subsequently by the purchasers to England, and sold at the East India Company's sales for 4,500*l.* It was contended, that the indigo being landed without sustaining any injury whatever at the Cape, and not being perishable in its nature, the property of the original owners could not be transferred from them without their consent by either captain or agent; and as the indigo brought, at the East India Company's sales, the highest price, it was clear it was in the best condition; and, therefore, the defendants had no right to retain the proceeds of the indigo, not having legally acquired any property therein.

The sound state of the indigo, and high price for which it was sold at the East India Company's sales were proved in evidence.—The Captain of the Cerberus (Reynoldson) proved the loss of the ship and preservation of part of the cargo, which was generally damaged, and the salvage amounted to 3,500*l.*—In his cross-examination, the Captain said, that in selling the part of the cargo which was saved (and of which the indigo in question was only a part), he had acted under the advice of several merchants at the Cape; he had no funds of his own to pay the salvage, except by selling a part of the cargo. He was induced to sell the part of the cargo which was landed, upon his best judgment for all the parties concerned. Several of the chests of Indigo were wet while in the ship, and received additional spray from the surf as the boats brought them a distance of seven miles a shore. The chests were not opened for examination: had they been opened and the indigo taken out at the Cape, it could not have been repacked there—Re-examined: The net proceeds of the cargo at the Cape were fifteen thousand pounds.

The Solicitor-General, for the defendants, contended that the Captain, having acted *bona fide* in the case, was justified in selling the cargo to pay the charges of salvage, &c. It was unfair to restrict the enquiry to the state of these particular chests of indigo; the general appearance of the cargo was that of injury, which exposed it to the risk of perishing, and in such a case Sir Wm. Scott had held, in the inquiry respecting the ship Gratitude, that the Captain when acting clearly under the best judgement at the moment, was entitled to sell, and the purchasers, of course, must be indemnified.

The Lord Chief Justice said that if this sale could, under all the circumstances, be held as valid, a great blow would be struck at the commercial interests of the country. The vessel being here totally wrecked, there was no analogy between this case and that of a captain who could sell to meet the expenses of coming his voyage. How, then, could the captain sell (always excepting perishable commodities) without a new authority from the owners? It was quite clear the cargo could have been sent to England, subject to the salvor's retaining his lien for salvage. No fraud whatever was imputable to the captain—he acted perhaps under the best impression of the moment; but he could not convey a right to others which he did not possess himself.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 5,000*l.*; costs 40s.

YORKSHIRE LENT ASSIZES.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

ABBETT v. YOUNG.—Mr. Wailes opened the pleadings.—The declaration stated that the defendant had promised marriage to the plaintiff; that he had not fulfilled that promise, but had married a Miss Gosney; and that the defendant denied ever making such promises, whereupon issue was joined.

Mr. Raine addressed the Jury on the part of the plaintiff, whom he stated to be a young woman of the age of twenty-three, who sought to recover compensation of damages at their hands, for experiencing as serious an injury as she possibly could—an injury accompanied with circumstances of the greatest cruelty and treachery. The plaintiff was one of a large family, and had the misfortune to lose her father at the age of four years. They lived at Bramley, near Rotherham. There were several other children, who were alike nearly destitute; but were, however, brought up by the mother in the greatest tenderness, and were then sent to service to get their living by honest industry. The plaintiff also went to place, and lived in two situations before she went to be servant to the defendant, in both of which situations she conducted herself without reproach and to the greatest satisfaction of her employers. The defendant resided near Wakefield, where he was carrying on a very thriving business. He was about twenty-eight years of age, and a batchelor at the time the plaintiff went to superintend his house. There was no great disparity of years in their ages. She was a handsome young woman, and two young men, in similar circumstances of life to herself, would either of them gladly have had her for his wife. For a considerable time the plaintiff lived with the defendant without any thing particular occurring: at last, however, he began to show to her more than ordinary attention; and when he had made way to her heart, and gained her affections, he began to take unwarrantable liberties with her; she checked him; but, on his declaring his intentions to be honourable, that he certainly intended to marry her, she was induced to surrender her person to him; the consequence of which was that she became pregnant, and was delivered of a female child. He still continued to promise her marriage. As the time of her delivery drew nigh, the defendant provided lodgings for her at Leeds. His mother remonstrated with him, thinking he was going to marry the plaintiff, when a sharp altercation took place between the mother and son, and he told her she had no business to interfere. The plaintiff was introduced to her lodgings as Mrs. Jackson, the wife of the defendant, who represented himself as a Mr. Jackson; and said, that he wished the confinement of his wife to be kept secret, because his friends knew nothing of their marriage. Overseers of parishes are always pretty sharp in cases of this kind, and so they were here. One of them applied to the person at whose house the plaintiff was, to know if she had not a young woman about to be confined, lodging with her. The person, of course, replied, "No—no such thing: I have a married lady here, who is about to get her bed; but Mr. Jackson, her husband, will be here to-morrow." Mr. Jackson did go next day to visit the young woman, and he went down to the overseer. The plaintiff was soon after removed. During the whole of this time there was no want of attention on the part of the defendant; he continually visited her, declaring his affection for her. At last, she was delivered of a female child. He shewed the greatest love for the infant, and ordered its baptismal name to be Elizabeth, the same as its mother. The eldest sister of the plaintiff was married to a respectable man of the name of Crowther, and resides at Sandal, the same town as the defendant. She naturally became greatly distressed about her sister's situation, and applied to the defendant to know what he intended to do. He flattered her also that he would marry the plaintiff, in such a manner that they could not doubt the fulfilment of his promises. Not long after this, he became acquainted with a young girl of fortune, of the name of Gosney, and, within six weeks, he completely transferred his affections from the plaintiff to this lady, and married her. "I shall," added the learned counsel, "prove to you, gentlemen, repeated promises of marriage. I shall prove also that there was nothing improper in the conduct of the girl, except, towards himself, and he ought not to call her hard names; for he was her first seducer, and afterwards her betrayer. She had hitherto lived in the most irreproachable manner, and borne the most exemplary character. I am quite sure, gentlemen, you feel, as I do, for the situation in which she is plunged, and will award her large damages (for he is well able to pay them) for the irreparable injury inflicted upon her."——The marriage of the defendant to Eliza Gosney, in July, 1821, was then proved.

Emma Abbott, sister to the plaintiff, and Mrs. Crowther, her eldest sister swore, that the defendant repeatedly promised them that he would marry their sister. He fetched the surgeon at two o'clock in the morning, to attend at the labour, and remained in the house till it was over. He constantly nursed the child, of which he appeared remarkably fond; and which he always acknowledged to be his own. He also frequently called the plaintiff his wife, both before her face and behind her back.

Mrs. Daniels, with whom the plaintiff lodged at Leeds, under the name of Mrs. Jackson, also deposed to the tender solicitude the defendant always evinced towards her; such solicitude as became a man towards his wife.——Mr. Serjeant Hullock rose to address the jury on the part of the defendant, contending that the plaintiff's sisters were unworthy of belief; and entreating the jury not to mix up the crime of seduction with their verdict.

Mr. Raine made an excellent reply to the jury, and called upon them to give the plaintiff large damages, for the severe, cruel, and irreparable injury she had sustained.—The jury retired for a few minutes, when they found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 150*l.*

The Observer, March 25.

POLICE.

TOWN-HALL, SOUTHWARK.

On Thursday a man was charged with attempting to murder his wife. The office and its avenues were crowded with persons. The prisoner, *William Payne*, appeared about 40 years of age; he is a person well known in the Borough, having for a considerable period attended the Blackheath coaches.—Rebecca Payne about 16 years of age, the daughter of the prisoner, deposed, that her father came home about one o'clock to dinner; he took up a rope and beat her with it, saying it was because she had not taken her little sister to school. He then went to her mother, who was standing at a neighbour's door and knocked her down with his fist: she had given him no provocation. When she got up, he attacked her again, and when she fell on the ground, he kicked her in the ribs and in the loins: he then seized her by the hair of her head and dragged her several times, up and down the kennel. He took a knife out of his pocket, and cut and stabbed her with it, and was attempting to thrust it into her, when a by-stander, amidst the cries and screams of all present, seized the knife, but his hand was cut shockingly.—Kensey, the officer produced the knife; it was a clasped knife, about six inches in length. He saw the wife lying on the ground, covered from head to foot with blood and dirt; a deep wound appeared on her face.—Mr. Wild, a clerk at the police-office, stated, that he had inquired of the surgeons at St. Thomas's Hospital of the situation of the woman, and they informed him that it was impossible at present to say whether there was any chance of her recovering. It was thought that some of her ribs were broken. The bridge of her nose was broke, and a wound about an inch deep inflicted; she was covered with lacerations and bruises.—The Magistrate asked the prisoner what he had to say?—He replied, that his daughter neglected taking the other child to school, and that his wife was out gadding, which irritated him.—He was committed.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Our readers will doubtless remember an account of the Curate of Bottesford and a young lady, to whom he was attached, having absented themselves from the village and retired to a neighbouring wood, where, in consequence of opposition to their union, they agreed to take poison, by which the young lady died, but the gentleman, having in his agitations spilled some part of his portion, escaped that death which he afterwards attempted to attain by cutting his throat. The inquest on the young lady returned a verdict of "died in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by taking poison.' Continued inquiry has disclosed circumstances which render the young clergyman's account suspected, and his subsequent elopement has not tended to allay suspicion. It has been discovered, that the young lady did not, as it was affirmed, procure the poison from her father's dispensary. It is doubted if the lover took poison at all, and the appearance on his neck shows that the wounds were such as could not have endangered his life. The poor girl, it has, since her death, been discovered, was *en famille*. The retreat of Mr. Towne, who withdrew with his mother, has not been discovered. His relations are persons of wealth and consideration; the young lady's father, who is distracted with grief, is a gentleman of professional talent and great respectability.—*Stamford News.*

[*The Examiner Dec.* 9.

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Original Poetry

TO ——

Can I forget thy magic tone,
Tho' many a mournful day hath flown
Since my charmed ear it rested on?
No! never!

Can I forget that thou to me
Hast been unmixed felicity
Thro' this world's mutability,
A polar star?

Can I forget the tender light
That oft hath cheered my aching sight,
And chased the sombre shades of night,
Bright beaming from afar?

Can I forget thy eye's deep glance,
Its mute, yet speaking, eloquence,
When mine has met its blue expanse?
No! never!

Can I forget, when thou wert nigh,
How throbb'd my heart with extasy,
Nor wished for aught beneath the sky?
No! never!

Can I forget, when eve had spread
Her dewy veil o'er stream and mead,
with thee how swift the hours have fled?
No! never!

Can I forget the silent prayer,
To breathe, that Heaven's peculiar care
May guard thy steps from every snare?
No! never, never!

Forget thee! Vain the task would prove,
Since absence "is no cure for love,
He waves his wings of gold above;
He binds, and what shall sever?

TO A DESPAIRING LOVER.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
Pr'ythee why so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail?
Pr'ythee why so pale?

Why so dull and mute, young sinner?
Pr'ythee why so mute?
Will, when speaking well can't win her,
Saying nothing do't?
Pr'ythee why so mute?

Quit, quit, for shame, this will not move,
This cannot take her;
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her;—
The Devil take her!——SIR JOHN SUCKLING

A WORD IN SEASON TO EVERY HONEST MAN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"So mind ye, Friend, what's what, I send it:
My letter's plain, and plain I'll end it:
Bad's had enough, but worse won't mend it
So I'll be happy,
And while I've sixpence left I'll spend it
In cheering nappy.*

"A hearty health shall crown my story:
'Dear native England, I adore ye
Britons! may ye, with friends before ye,
Ne'er want a quart
To drink your King and Country's glory
Wi, upright heart."

*Ale.

CHRISTMAS PUZZLES.

The following too Enigmas are deserving attention. They were suggested by the late celebrated Statesman, Orator, and Dramatist, Sheridan.

1.

The public credit and the public shame
Tho' widely different, differ not in name.

2.

What foreign Prince is like the 1st, day of April?

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too.
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out;
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Among the many interesting anecdotes, recorded of the memorable field of Waterloo, the following is a fact highly deserving of publicity. Three brothers, Scotchmen, each remarkable, no less for his tall handsome figure, than for his soldier-like deportment, and belonging to different regiments, had not seen one another for many years, having been fighting the battles of their country in different quarters of the globe.—They fought at Waterloo, & were all three wounded; but each was unconcious of the other's presence or fate on that glorious day, till their first natural recognition of each other in the same apartment in the military hospital, where, by a singular chance of fortune, they had been conveyed.—These brave fellows all happily recovered—and, what is very remarkable, they are three of seven brothers who have all served in the British army.

Ingenious Spy.—It was customary with Marshal Bassompierre, when any of his soldiers were brought before him for heinous offences to say to them.—"Brother, *you* or *I* will certainly be hanged;" which was a sufficient denunciation of their fate. A spy, who was discovered in his camp, was addressed in this language; and next day, as the wretch was about to be led to the gallows, he pressed earnestly to speak to the Marshal, alleging that he had something of importance to communicate. The marshal being made acquainted with his request, said, in his rough manner, "It is always the way with these rascals; they pretend some frivolous story, merely to reprieve themselves for a few moments; however, bring the dog hither." Being introduced, the Marshal asked him what he had to say? "Why, my lord," said the culprit, "when I first had the honour of your conversation, you were pleased to say, that either you or I should be hanged; now I am come to know whether it is your pleasure to be so, because, if you won't, I must; that's all." The Marshal was so pleased with the fellow's humour, that he ordered him to be released.

PUN MUSICAL.—A person of middling capacity, exhibited on his door a brass plate, with his name "G. SHARP," under which a wag wrote "is A FLAT." This is as true in music, as in the sense in which it was meant to be understood.

PUN PUGILISTIC.—When Jack *Martem*, the pugilist, married Elizabeth *Martin*, of St. Giles, that incorrigible punster the Non Pareil remarked, that it was too bad in Jack to knock his wife's *i* out on the very day of her marriage.

PROFITABLE PUNNING.—Witty men, it has been observed, are in general poor; and, whether justly or no, their poverty has been as generally attributed to their wit. There may be some justness in the observation, yet, as no rule is without its exception, there are also many instances of men who have risen in the world by their humour. Dr. Mountain, bishop of Durham, in the reign of George the Second, was one of these fortunate mortals; for, from being the son of a beggar, he was raised to the highest eminence in the church. The see of York becoming vacant, his Majesty consulted the bishop of Durham, as to a proper successor to the late archbishop; upon which the doctor facetiously said, 'Hadst thou faith as a grain of mustard-seed, thou would say to this *Mountain*, (pointing to himself,) Be removed, and be cast into the *sea* (see.)' His Majesty laughed heartily, and conferred the preferment upon him.

THE COMPLAINT REMOVED.—Rose, the private and confidential secretary of Louis the Fourteenth, had married his daughter to M. Portal, president of the Parliament. The husband was but little contented with the lady's temper and disposition, of which he did not scruple to make frequent complaint to her father. Rose, who was not much pleased at this continual querulousness, said one day to his son-in-law, as he was preparing to open a fresh budget of matrimonial grievances, "You are right, Portal, my daughter is a headstrong, impertinent jade, and the next time I hear any more complaints of her conduct, I will *disinherit* her." It is needless to say, that owing to this ingenious determination, either the lady's behaviour, was immediately reformed, or at least the husband cured of finding fault.

A CLERICAL ANECDOTE.—It is related of an incumbent in the county of York, that he had precisely *twelve written Sermons*, for the edification and comfort of his parishioners, which were pretty generally delivered, in orderly rotation, in the course of the year. On being remonstrated with by some of his hearers, with all due submission, for having *preached the same sermon to them, and from the same text*, on the preceding Sunday, he vindicated himself, with his wonted simplicity, by declaring, that he was sure he *had laid them right*, but supposed his wife *must have shuffled them*.

NAIVETE OF A FRENCH GIRL.—At the marriage of the Count d'Artois the city of Paris agreed to distribute marriage portions. A smart little girl of sixteen, named Lise Noison, having presented herself to inscribe her name on the list, was asked, who was her lover? "Oh!" said she, with great simplicity, "I have no lover; I thought the city was to furnish every thing." This answer created much mirth, and a husband was soon found for her.

JERSEY ENGLISH.—The following advertisement for a dog that had been lost, is copied from a Jersey Paper:—"LOSE.—Dere ave bin lose von doge, dat vil reaply to de appel of Outre, he is bet win de couleur of de wite and e bruin, dere is belif he vas delay by some personne propos, as he vas vont by ——oner on munday negst for to come to de chas as he vas kno vere vas de hairs.—Aplie of de oner at de Printure."

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.